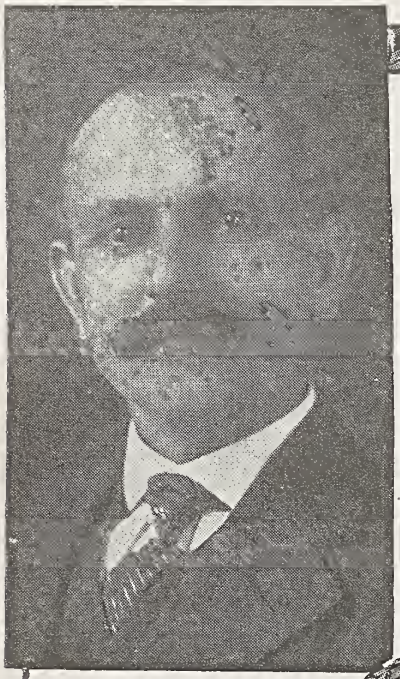
Harrisons' Nurseries

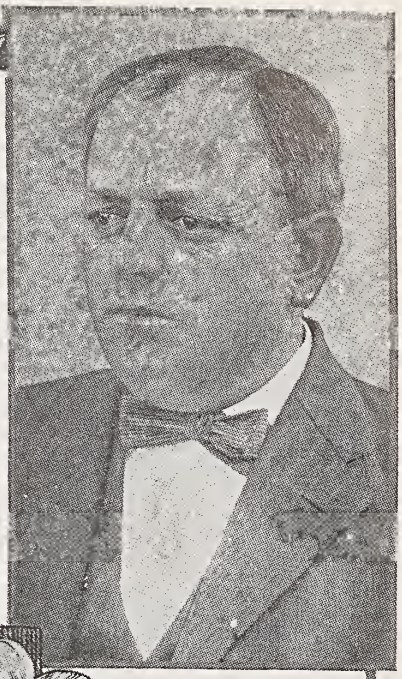
J.G. HARRISON & SONS

BERLIN, MARYLAND



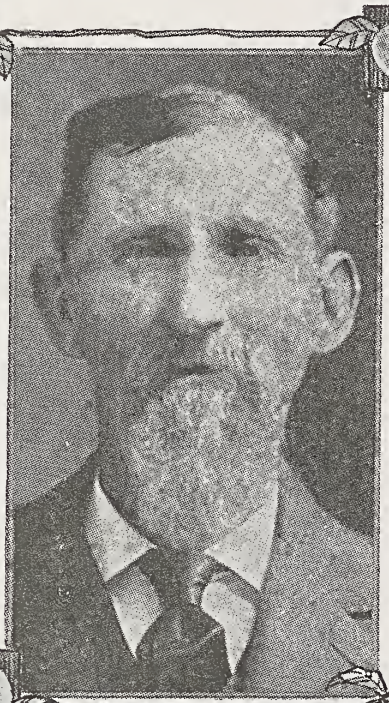
J. G. HARRISON

whose portrait is shown below, founded Harrisons' Nurseries over thirty years ago, making Mr. Orlando Harrison and Mr. George A. Harrison his assistants. His integrity and fair dealing with his customers gave the firm a high standing which has been maintained by the present management. Mr. Harrison died on December 12, 1915, aged 74 years.



ORLANDO HARRISON

after spending over thirty years in the nursery business, is now the active head of Harrisons' Nurseries. As State Senator, he secured an appropriation of $3,000,000 for road-building, was instrumental in building a bridge at Ocean City, Maryland, and secured a $175,000 appropriation to erect the Maryland State Agricultural Building.



GEORGE A. HARRISON

has complete charge of our large orchard interests. During the last twenty-six years he has superintended the planting of many thousands of fruit trees. The spraying, pruning, picking, and packing of fruit are under his immediate direction. Mr. Harrison directs the field force at the Nurseries and is largely responsible for the high quality of our trees.

G. HALE HARRISON

(at the left), a graduate of Cornell University, has charge of budding all fruit trees. For thirteen years he has been actively connected with the business.

HENRY L. HARRISON

(at the right), is the newest addition to the firm of Harrisons' Nurseries. His duties are in the packing-house, where he has complete charge.

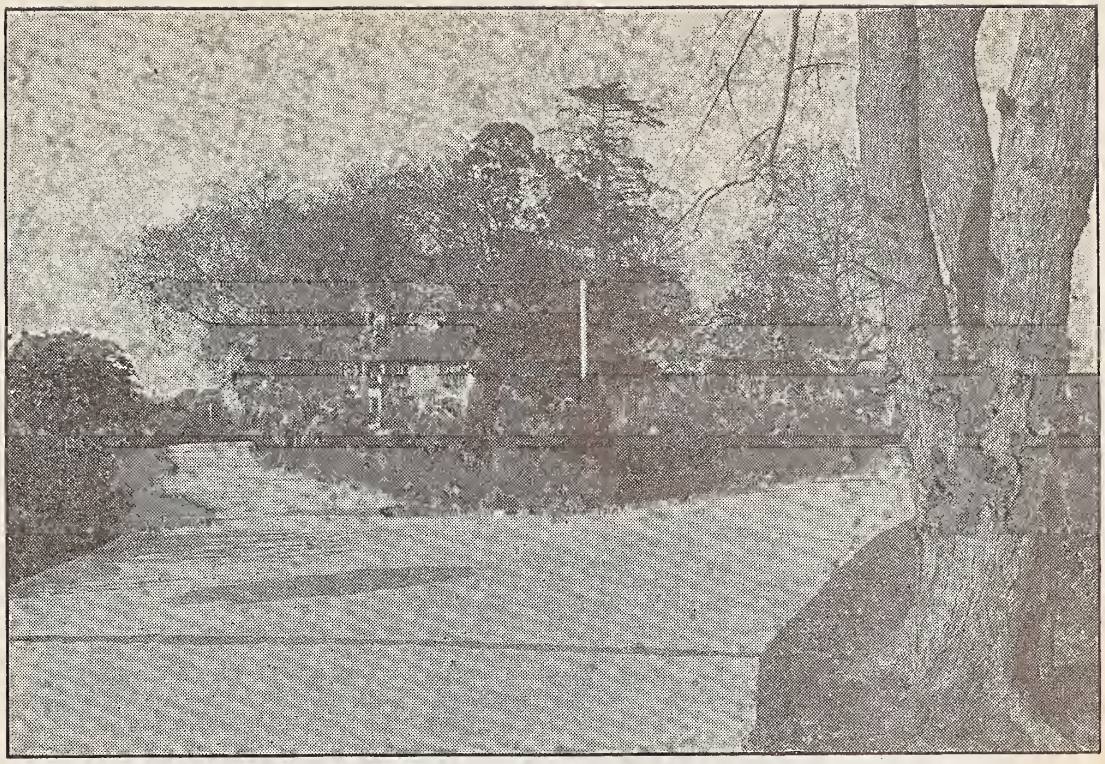
IMPORTANT—PLEASE READ

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY

all orders amounting to $25.00, or less—a cash discount of 5 per cent. being allowed for same.

WE WILL ACCEPT CREDIT ORDERS

amounting to more than $25.00 from responsible persons, but should purchaser desire to send cash with order, a cash discount of 5 per cent. will be allowed on same.



Glen Riddle Farms. Planted by Harrisons' Nurseries, Spring, 1915

Patriotism, Production, Prosperity

Patriots and fighters, fruits and farm produce stand among the foremost products of the Delmarvia Peninsula—commonly known as the "Eastern Shore" of Maryland and Virginia.

In the first instance, the whole nation is indebted to this locality, for it was the birthplace of one of America's naval heroes. In an old-fashioned log house, built in the early days of this historic section, Stephen Decatur first saw the sun as it lifted itself out of the Atlantic on the morning of January 5, 1779.

The old house has long since fallen into decay, but the deeds of Commodore Decatur in subduing the pirates of Tripoli, in treaty negotiations with Algiers, and during the war of 1812, are inseparably linked with the history of the young nation. The Decatur home was only a short distance from the present town of Berlin. The picture on the front cover of this catalogue shows the old house as it stood many years ago.

It also seems entirely fitting that in connection with the Decatur house we should show the old Colonial flag, under which the Commodore fought, as well as the flag of Maryland, the state of his birth.

The homestead itself now forms a part of the world-famed nurseries of J. G. Harrison & Sons; the particular place where the old house stood is now a part of an orchard of 10,000 peach trees, divided among Belle, Elberta, Hiley, Greensboro, Ray, Slappey, Mayflower, and other popular sorts.

In the second instance, the Peninsula is one of the most famous and prosperous sections under the flag. From the day the first strawberries ripen in May to the last apple in early winter, the natives are busy from dawn to dark with picking, packing, and shipping the tremendous crops produced in this richly favored section. It is a fact that within a radius of twenty miles of Berlin

more strawberries are grown and shipped than from any other point in the entire country; peaches, tomatoes, apples, and other fruits are grown in almost unbelievable quantities.

While nature has been lavish with soil and climate suited to fruit-growing, the development of the industry has been fostered in a large measure by the great nursery interests located at Berlin, Maryland. This nursery, which at present covers more than 2,500 acres, was founded nearly thirty years ago by the late J. G. Harrison and his son Orlando.

Under the original management the nursery made a marked and rapid advance, but the road to its present success was marked out after it came under the immediate control of Mr. Orlando Harrison, who from the very first has been ably seconded by his brother, Mr. George A. Harrison.

The Product of the Nursery

The force and energy of this team compelled success, and the nursery grew from a hundred acres or so to five hundred, then to a thousand, and finally they have come to be the largest growers of fruit trees in the world.

The nurseries now form the largest industry in the pleasant little town of Berlin, employing from 300 to 500 people, and contributing in a very large degree to the prosperity of the place.

Natural conditions in location and climate, combined with human ability and skill, have produced a certain distinctive quality in the trees grown in this nursery. Berlin is only seven miles from the Atlantic Ocean. This body of water tempers the climate so that the Peninsula never has the severe early frosts of many other sections, nor the long cold winters of the northern states.

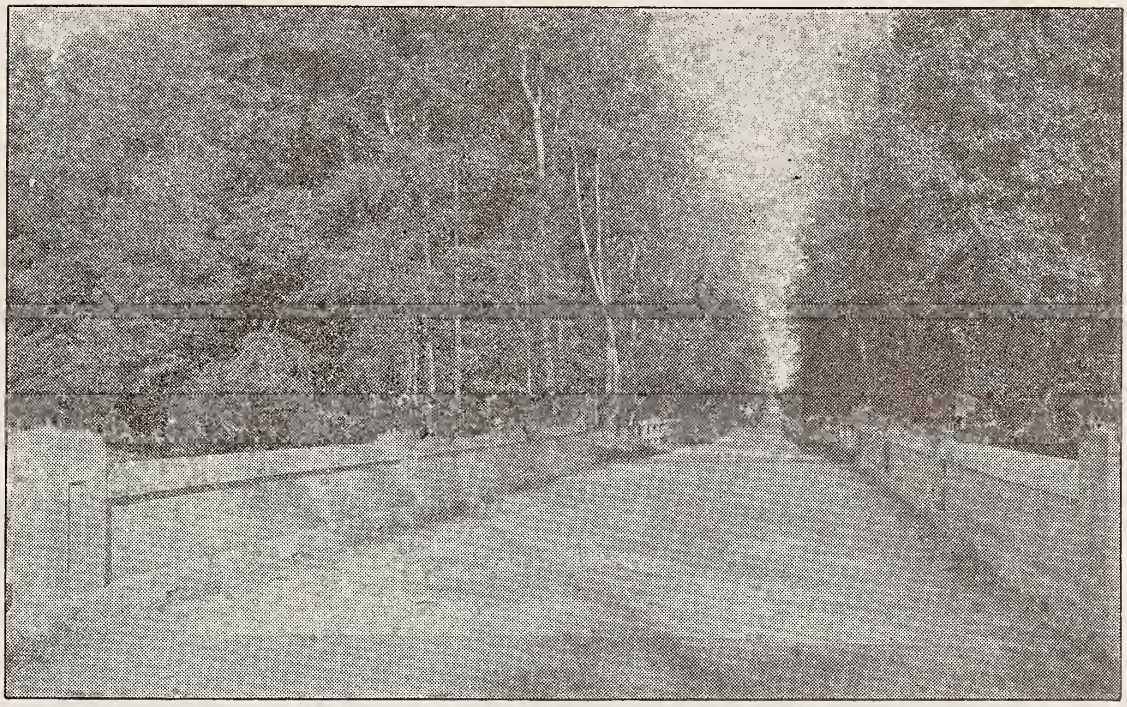
The winters are short, and the growing seasons are long, so that stock grown here is likely to be larger and stronger than stock of the same age from other districts.

"Is the stock hardy?" did you say? "Will it do well in colder climates?" Positively **yes,** it is hardy, adaptable, and will do well in any section. We have strong, cool winds direct from the ocean; the temperature goes low enough to put vitality and cold-resisting powers into every tree; the stock becomes dormant early enough to permit digging and shipping to any point for fall and winter planting. For spring planting we can ship at any time you desire. A planter should always remember that it is the *variety* of the fruit that is of the greatest importance. If you select and plant a sort that is thriving in your general locality, you may be satisfied that you will have equally good results. Where the tree is grown is not so important as *variety*.

Prosperity on the Peninsula

Under the guidance of Mr. Orlando Harrison the business has been so organized that the brothers have been able to give more or less time and thought to public affairs on the Eastern Shore. A person not familiar with conditions in this section a few years ago will hardly appreciate what that statement means.

Eight years ago there were practically no modern, improved roads on the Peninsula. Ocean City (seven miles from Berlin, and the most important summer resort on the Shore) is located on a small peninsula; and to reach it, a horse or automobile must be driven *on the railroad bridge.* The State College of Agriculture had never received adequate support. The State Horticultural Society was hampered by lack of funds. The various agricultural interests of the state of Maryland had never been under the control of a central body. And as for a Farm Demonstrator, or County Agent—no one here knew of such a position or dreamed of having one on the Eastern Shore.



On the state road from Berlin to Baltimore. Can you imagine a more beautiful drive?

But a change in these things was due, and the farming interests of the Eastern Shore began to look around for someone who would faithfully represent their interests in the State Legislature. The farmers picked Orlando Harrison; first, because they knew he was honest; second, he was a farmer, a business man, and a gentleman. Election day came—and when the votes were counted it was "Senator Harrison." That was in 1913, and the Senator took his seat in the Maryland State Senate in 1914.

Now, what has been done in four years?

The Eastern Shore has been connected with Baltimore by a main trunk line of improved concrete and macadam roads, and with Wilmington, Delaware, by another line now in process of construction. The Baltimore road connects with more than 1,200 miles of concrete and macadam roads in the state of Maryland. One of these roads runs direct to Ocean City, and on one day last summer more than twenty-five hundred automobiles covered that stretch of road.

Senator Harrison has secured from Gen. T. Coleman du Pont, of Wilmington, Delaware, a promise to build, *without cost to the state*, a concrete road from the Du Pont road to Showell, a distance of about three miles. This road will cost the General over $40,000, but it will be his contribution to the roads of Maryland.

The Senator believes that the state should control all main roads running through incorporated towns; that the state should complete at once all unimproved gaps in the road system; and that certain sections should be made wider because of the heavy and increasing traffic.

A new highway bridge is in construction to connect Ocean City with the mainland, thus doing away with the dangerous ride on the railroad bridge. This new bridge, which is 1,400 feet long, will cost about $190,000; but it will save to the county $1,200 a year in tolls paid to the railroad company, and form a permanent link in the road system of the state. One of Mr. Harrison's associates, Senator Legg, of Queen Anne County, Maryland, in an address made a short time ago before the Eastern Shore Society, had this to say about Senator Harrison's efforts in connection with the Ocean City Bridge, and his interest in other matters of importance throughout the entire state of Maryland: "It was Senator Harrison, and he alone, who secured the Ocean City Bridge.

The beginning of the highway bridge at Ocean City

He worked day and night to secure this bridge, which is needed for all the people of Maryland, and for the entire convenience of those who visit Maryland's only summer resort."

The Maryland State College of Agriculture received $30,000 in 1917 and $40,000 was appropriated for 1918, as against a paltry $15,000 in previous years. The State Horticultural Society was given enough to put it on its feet, and, with other organizations of like character, placed under the control of the Board of Directors of the Maryland State College of Agriculture.

Another important victory for the "farmer" Senator was the passage of a bill providing for County Demonstrators or Agents. Each county employing an Agent is to receive $1,000 from the state, and an equal sum is to come from the Federal Government. This arrangement practically relieves the county of any expense connected with the Agent's work.

Planning for the Shore's Future

Many other things were planned by Senator Harrison for the benefit of the Eastern Shore—so many, in fact, that he has been nominated for a second term. By the time this catalogue is in your hands the election will be over, and, if indications are a guide, it will be "Senator Harrison" for a second term of four years.

The Senator will work for more good roads in the whole state; he will ask for a ferry across Chesapeake Bay from Annapolis to Claiborne, thus shortening the distance to Annapolis, Baltimore, and Washington, and making it possible to send fruits, vegetables, and other produce by motor truck to those cities.

If you have studied your geography recently, or haven't forgotten your school days, you will recall that the Eastern Shore is only a little higher than the sea-level, or tidewater; also that there are many small rivers, creeks, and channels along the Chesapeake Bay side. During the spring high water, and at times of heavy rainfall, thousands of acres of valuable land along the Pocomoke River are under water. At the last session of the Legislature, Senator Harrison pointed out the fact that this land could be reclaimed by dredging and draining, thus adding a large area to the tillable land of the state. The soil here is deep rich muck, and ought to grow enormous crops, thus adding to the food stores of the nation. The United States Government has made surveys and pronounced the plan entirely practical.

The Senator asked the Legislature to appropriate $10,000 for starting this work, and thus add ten times that sum to the wealth of the state.

Did the bill pass? It did, but was vetoed by the Governor in office at that time. But the "farmer" Senator promises it will be brought up again—and even again if necessary.

Near the headwaters of the Pokomoke River. This should be dredged and deepened, thus draining the surrounding lands

What This Work Means to Farmers

This brief story of Senator Harrison's work has been told here so that you may know of his intense interest in the problems of the farmer and fruit-grower. He realizes that quick transportation to market means "profits," whether your farm is in Maine or Maryland, on the Pacific Coast or in the Mississippi Valley.

Perishable products, like berries, peaches, and melons, must be moved from orchard or field to the consumer in the shortest time. Every mile of road built in your township, every acre of land reclaimed in your county, adds to the material wealth of your community. Quick transportation, in times of peace as well as in seasons of strife, increases the resources of the nation.

While growing and selling fruit trees is Mr. Harrison's business, he realizes that he owes a duty to his farmer friends everywhere in showing them how they can advance their interests by putting one of their own number in public position. Another point emphasized is that of *land drainage*. No farm can reach its greatest producing power unless it is thoroughly drained. You know this from your own experience with wet fields. No road will be fit to travel over unless the surface water drains off. The man who attempts to grow grain or vegetables, fruits or flowers, must bear in mind that the land must be *drained*—it is one of the foundations of success. If you give attention to this, you will get your share of the present-day prosperity.

Peninsula Produce Exchange

When farmers or fruit-growers sell their products through ordinary channels they do not, as a rule, receive the prices to which they are justly entitled. The professional buyer has "poor eyesight"—the produce never looks as good to him as it does to other people; he is likely to grade your product as "No. 2" when it should be "No. 1."

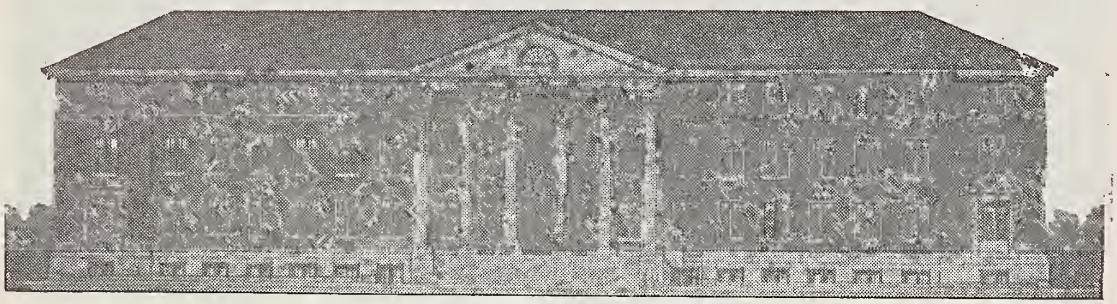
In many sections the farmers are taking matters into their own hands and selling grain, vegetables, fruits, and live-stock through their own organization,

operated by a trained sales manager who gets the highest market price for all the supplies that go through his hands.

The Peninsula Produce Exchange of Maryland is an organization of this character. It is a pure coöperative arrangement for selling everything produced on an Eastern Shore farm. A large percentage of the strawberries, melons, Irish potatoes, and sweet potatoes grown in this locality are sent to the best markets by the Exchange.

The growers are receiving higher prices; the buyers know where to look for first-quality stock; the public receives better service—a three-cornered arrangement that suits everyone.

Mr. Orlando Harrison is the President of the Exchange, with Mr. W. C. Cullen as General Manager, and the man on the job all the time.



Maryland State College of Agriculture

An institution that ranks with any agricultural college in the country. Young men who desire to know more of the profession of farming—for farming should be classed among the arts—can secure at this college a fund of practical knowledge that will be of the greatest value. For complete details of the courses write to the Maryland State College of Agriculture, College Park, Maryland.

Visit Berlin Next Summer

We hope that what we have told you about the Eastern Shore, about Berlin, Ocean City, and our good roads, will be an inducement to include us on your vacation trips next summer. The famous Du Pont road through the state of Delaware connects with our main road through Berlin and to Ocean City.

The map on page 80 gives the direct routes from Philadelphia and Wilmington, and from Washington and Baltimore. The roads are good, the bathing at Ocean City is unsurpassed, the people at the nursery and in Berlin will give you a warm-hearted southern welcome. Will you come? And let us know when to expect you?

We Strive to Avoid Mistakes

But in the event that any nursery stock sold by us should prove untrue to name under which it is sold, we hereby agree, on proper proof of such untrueness to name, to replace the original order or to refund the purchase price. Except for such liability, and in respect to all nursery stock sold by us, we give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, growth, productiveness, or any other matter.

HARRISONS' NURSERIES, BERLIN, MD.

General Planting Directions

Care of Stock on Arrival. All stock should be planted immediately on arrival; but if not convenient to do so, open bundle and heel roots in the ground, covering them thoroughly.

Planting. Dig holes twice the size necessary to take in all the roots; throw top soil to one side, and use it for filling around the roots; tread the earth hard after planting. Plant trees 2 inches deeper than they stood in the nursery. Do not mix the soil with water, the earth being sufficiently moist. Too much water when planting is injurious. After planting, and during the summer, sufficient water should be used to keep the earth moist.

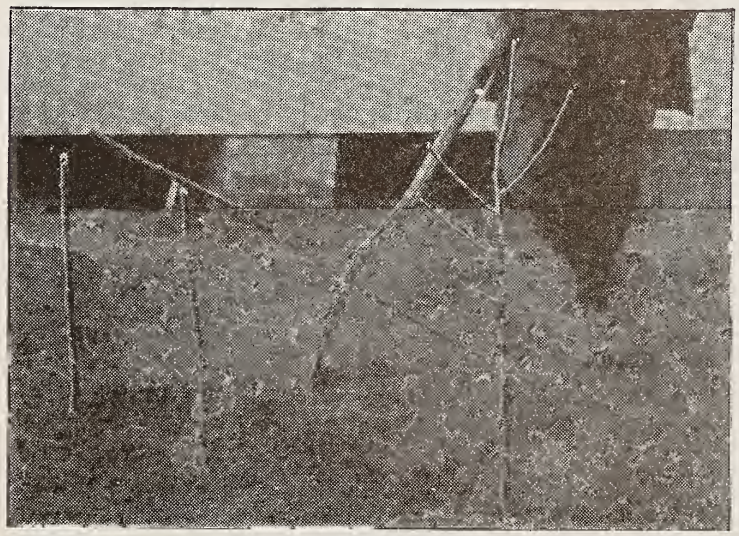
Pruning a Peach tree for planting

Pruning. The limbs of all fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, and roses should be cut back two-thirds when planted. Remove all surplus branches from trees, leaving, say, three main stems as a basis for head. Always prune to an outside bud, thus insuring outward growth. Peach trees should be pruned to a whip and a head established the second year, either high or low, as preferred. All roots should be pruned smoothly before planting, cutting off the ends where bruised by digging and shortening others. This is as important as pruning the top.

Mulching. A most necessary factor in successful planting. Cover a space around the tree or shrub to a distance of 3 feet, using coarse manure—lawn clippings, or grass, are effective for this purpose if manure cannot be secured. The mulching retains moisture, facilitates quick growth and retards the growth of weeds. When straw or manure is left on the ground all winter, clear a space of 15 inches around the tree to avoid damage from mice.

Drainage. Your time and money are wasted if you plant on undrained soil. All hollows should be avoided when selecting positions for planting.

Staking. Every ornamental tree should be thoroughly staked and tied with some soft material. Constant motion of the wind kills more newly planted trees than any other cause. They cannot make roots or fibers unless they are perfectly stationary, therefore every planter should give special care to this planting point; you will save your trees.



Showing how Peach and Apple trees should be pruned in the spring after planting. Note that the Peach and one-year Apple are headed about 15 inches high, and the two-year Apple is shaped for best future head.

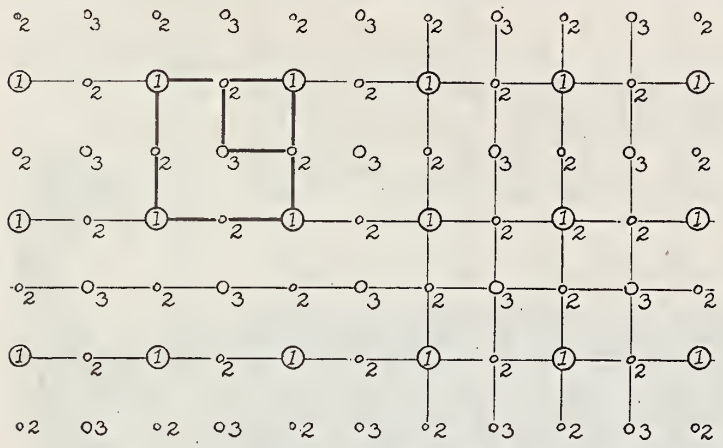
Labels. Labels should be removed and some other method adopted for recording varieties. The wires will cut and damage the limbs.

Cultivation. Hoe or cultivate frequently. Nothing can thrive if the weeds are allowed to sap the life of the soil.

A Summary of Essentials for Success Is: Careful planting, good soil, mulching, cultivation, drainage, and staking the first season, with the cutting-back of branches and trimming ends of roots when stock is planted.

Planting and Caring for Trees

When to Plant. It depends on your latitude how early or how late you may plant. If north of the Mason and Dixon Line, plant dormant trees whenever the ground is not frozen. It can be done as late as June 1, but the earlier the better. Of course, you have to depend a great deal on the weather conditions, the condition of the trees, and the condition of the soil. It is advisable, where winters are not unusually severe, to plant in the fall, mainly on account of the convenience to the planter. There is generally less work to be done on the farm in the fall than in the spring, and, again, the trees make an earlier beginning of growth when warm weather comes.

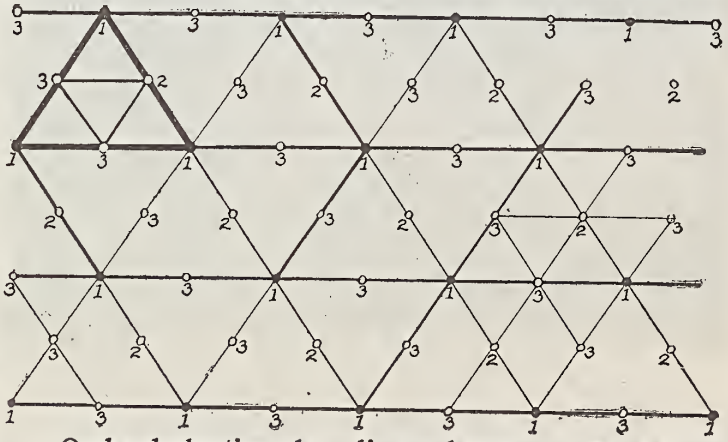


Orchard-planting plan, modified-square system. No. 1 trees permanent; No. 2 tree fillers to be removed in about ten years; No. 3 tree fillers to be removed in about twenty years. 40 feet apart each way is a good distance for permanent trees.

Frozen Trees. When trees are frozen in shipment, bury the box, with the trees in it, a foot or more deep; that is, cover it with a foot of earth. If that is not possible, put the box in a cellar, where the trees will thaw out slowly. You can leave them there for weeks untouched. After they are thawed out, the roots in each end of the box should be dampened from time to time. When free from frost, trees should be heeled-in at some protected place, if possible. In cold sections, it is a good idea to trench-in trees—roots and branches. In warmer sections, it is enough to cover the roots and lower third of the trunks, and let the tops stick out. They will come out fresh in the spring and with more vitality. A good way is to dig a trench 2 feet deep, with a long slant toward the south on one side, then put the trees in with tops a foot or more higher than the roots, and cover the entire tree with dirt.

Planting Plans. Many are using three peach trees to one apple tree with success; others prefer using two apple fillers. (See diagram.) We recommend the following apples as fillers in an apple orchard. A very desirable early kind is Yellow Transparent, because the limbs of this variety grow upward. It can be pruned to suit conditions. Grimes Golden is a short-lived tree and begins to bear very early. A little later in season is Wealthy, which is a rather dwarf grower and a fine filler. Duchess of Oldenburg is dwarf, also bears early and ripens early. Wagener is the dwarfest of all, and is an exceedingly fine variety for this purpose. The first one mentioned has our preference.

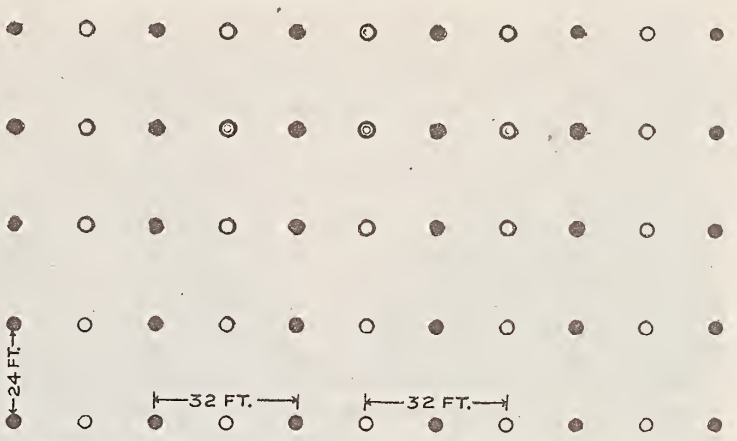
Bear in mind that unless fillers are cut out in time they will interfere and prevent standards from making as much growth as they should. But the profit from fillers, with proper care, makes it well worth while to plant them. To show our firm belief in fillers, we are using them in our own commercial



Orchard-planting plan, diagonal system. No. 1 trees permanent; No. 3 tree fillers to be removed in about ten years; No. 2 tree fillers to be removed in twenty years.

orchards and would plant no other way. (See diagrams.)

Dynamite is the thing with which to dig holes for new trees, to break up the whole soil 3 or 4 feet deep every few years, and to help renovate old orchards, because it will do these things more cheaply and better than they can be done by any other means. If you have fruit trees which seem to be standing still and which do not bear, no matter how big they are, properly explode a charge in the soil around or between them, and the trees will likely get to work. In a bearing orchard, a proper charge midway between trees is always safe and generally effective.



This planting plan is one of the simplest and best we have seen. The permanent trees are planted 24 by 32 feet, with a filler tree in the 32-foot space. This gives 54 permanent trees and 54 fillers to the acre. We follow this method on our own orchards.

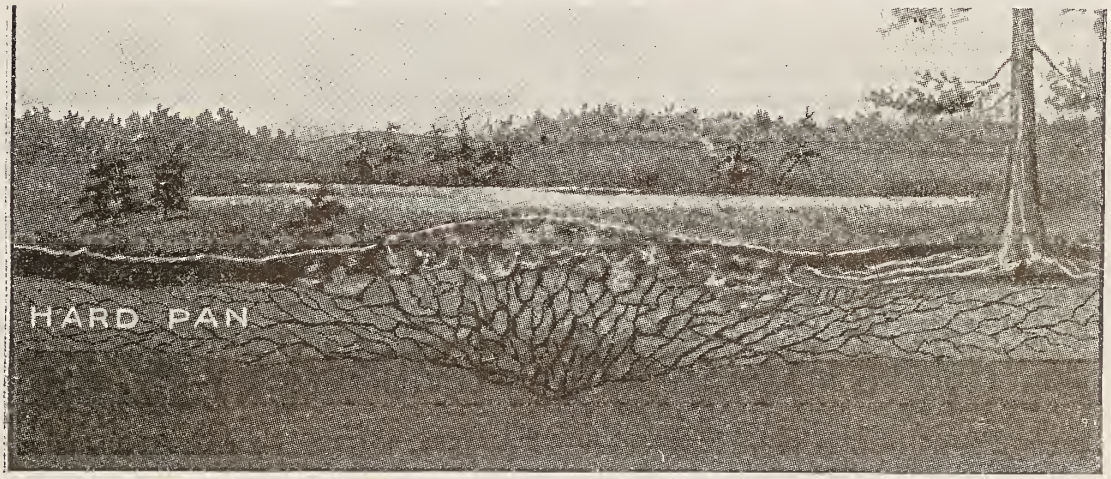
How much dynamite to use, what kind, how deep and how far apart the holes should be, are details which are decided by simple experiments in the kind of soil to be loosened. Dynamite manufacturers will supply all the information needed. They have issued several practical handbooks for distribution.

Distances for Planting. Every orchardist seems to have his own ideas about the distance apart that his trees should stand. The best modern practice shows that 24 by 32 feet for apple trees gives ample space for cultivating, spraying, and picking. On the 32-foot line a filler tree can be planted, with the idea that the fillers are to be cut out before they interfere with the growth of the permanent trees. For this purpose use any of the early-maturing peaches; Dutchess, Wealthy, Grimes, York Imperial, and Yellow Transparent apples are desirable because of their upright growth and early-fruiting habit.

Another common distance is 40 by 40 feet; this has many supporters among practical orchard men, but our experience in our own orchards is in favor of the 24 by 32-foot plan.

The bush fruits—currants, raspberries, etc.—can be used as intercrops and permitted to remain for five or six years. Strawberries, too, are successfully grown between the fruit trees, and many orchardists make good money from a planting of tomatoes. The land between the trees ought to be used—and can be—for at least five years.

When you invest the $50 to $100 an acre that it takes to plant an orchard



It is always well to use dynamite when planting trees in heavy soil, or when there is hard earth a few feet beneath the surface. It loosens the subsoil, makes it porous, and provides room for root-growth. The loosened soil insures good drainage and conserves moisture for the feeding-roots.

and care for it five years, you want to make it pay as much as possible and as quickly as possible. It is a plain business proposition. Because of this, we say plant two or three of the best-paying varieties and then grow crops between the rows. We advise every planter of an apple orchard to put peach trees between the apple trees as fillers for the first eight or ten years, if you want to grow peaches and the land is suited to peaches. If the land is not adapted for peaches, plant Apple fillers and grow beans, peas, tomatoes, early potatoes, or other vegetables between the rows of trees for two or three years. The use of fillers and intercrops will make your orchard pay from the very beginning. Early bearing of fruit trees depends somewhat on treatment but to a larger extent on the varieties planted. York Imperial and Yellow Transparent, especially, will bear abundantly when they are from four to six years old.

Number of Trees or Plants to an Acre. The following table will show how many trees or plants are required for an acre at any distance apart:

Feet apart	Square method	Triangular method	Feet apart	Square method	Triangular method
40	27 trees	31 trees	10	435 trees	505 trees
35	35 trees	40 trees	8	680 trees	775 trees
30	50 trees	55 trees	6	1,210 trees	1,600 trees
25	70 trees	80 trees	5	1,745 trees	2,010 trees
20	110 trees	125 trees	4	2,722 trees	3,145 trees
18	135 trees	155 trees	3	4,840 trees	5,590 trees
15	195 trees	225 trees	2	10,890 trees	12,575 trees
12	305 trees	350 trees	1	43,560 trees	50,300 trees

Trees sometimes can be planted to advantage farther apart one way than another. To do this, you have to work out the plan for your own orchards. This plan works best on steep hills. The rows should follow the lines of the hill to make driving easier. No rules can be laid down for hillside arrangement. Use some modification of the plans given here. (See diagrams.)

Cultivation of Orchards. Cultivation keeps the trees supplied with available plant-food and saves moisture. Young orchards of any kind always should be cultivated clean, from early spring until in July. Plow or tear up the soil as soon as ground is dry enough to work, harrow after every rain, and every week or ten days until it is time to sow the cover-crop or mulch for winter. Keep them hustling.

Cover-Crops. A cover-crop should be sown in the latter part of the summer, when trees have made their growth for the year, and when both fruit and trees have begun to ripen. Cover-crops hold the soil together and keep it from leaching out and gullying, and also newly sown plants take up water in great amounts and take it away from the trees. This is the thing desired at this time, for tree-growth needs a check then. Young plants require a great deal of nitrogen, but less potash and phosphorus. As the cover-crop grows, it feeds largely on the nitrogen, leaving much potash and phosphorus for the trees just when they need them most. Cowpeas, vetch, rye, and the clovers make excellent cover-crops.

Fertilizing. Stable manure is one of the best fertilizers for feeding a young growing orchard. Scatter the manure on top of the ground around the trees, at least as far from the trunks as the branches extend so that the fine fibrous roots can take up the fertilizing elements.

Make your soil fine and loose before you add fertilizer, and you will not need to add so much. No two pieces of land are alike in plant-food needs. Learn to know what elements are lacking, and supply them in right proportions.

Potash, nitrogen, and phosphoric acid are the plant-foods that have to be supplied: Nitrogen usually is best obtained through leguminous cover-crops. Potash and phosphorus have to be supplied in chemical form.

Nitrogen is the growing material, making wood and size in fruit; potash goes into fruit largely, making flavor and color; phosphoric acid goes into wood and seeds, but only a fifth as much of it is used as of potash.

Get plant-foods on the ground evenly, over a space at least twice as wide as the branches cover, and apply them at the right season.

Double crops pay, but you must supply plant-food and moisture for everything that grows on the land. Do not rob the trees.

Put the material on with force, drive it into every nook. Get a machine that will do this

Spraying

Spraying is a vital necessity if money is to be made from fruit. It doesn't pay to miss one season, even if enemies are not visible. Spraying has an invigorating effect on trees, besides controlling enemies.

There are three classes of enemies spraying will control—chewing insects, sucking insects, and fungi. Each class requires a different remedy, but the remedies can be combined most of the time.

Spraying during the dormant period is distinctly different from spraying on foliage. Materials several times as strong can be used and are needed to control the scales.

On account of the life-habits of enemies, often only two to seven days are available for any one spraying. Do the work then. Put the material on with force and cover every inch of bark and leaf.

Get a sprayer that is big enough, that will give one hundred to two hundred and fifty pounds of air-pressure, that is adapted to your land and trees, and that is durable. Get a power outfit, if possible, for it does better work than a hand-pump can.

The spraying programme ordinarily resolves itself into two, three, or four applications—one while trees are dormant, with lime-sulphur solution, and the others on blossoms and fruit with self-boiled lime-sulphur, or diluted lime-sulphur, with arsenate of lead added, or maybe with bordeaux and lead. All applications must be guided by careful study.

Borers will attack fruit trees in spite of all we can do and will kill many trees if left alone. Trees must be gone over several times each year, and should be gone over each April and August. Spraying and painting with lime-sulphur sediment will help in keeping down the numbers of borers.

The table of spraying operations (see following page) gives all the information needed to keep your trees in prime condition. The main point is to spray at the **right time.** (We are indebted to the Maryland State College of Agriculture for this complete table, and formulas.)

SPRAYING POINTERS

1. Use a machine of adequate capacity.
2. If a power sprayer is used, consider weight, type of pump, and simplicity of the engine and its gearing to the pump.
3. Valves should be easily accessible and preferably of the ball type. Packing should be easily replaced.
4. Relief valves should be simple and reliable.
5. Propeller agitation is the most satisfactory.
6. Get the best accessories. Cut-offs should be two-way and quick in action.
7. Nozzles should be of the angle type, of large capacity, with a minimum number of parts.
8. Wire-wound hose is cheapest in the end and best for orchard work.
9. Spray to cover every part of the tree or crop.
10. Strain your materials thoroughly.
11. Have adequate water-supply, preferably under pressure.

SPRAYING PROGRAM FOR THE COMMERCIAL GROWER

Crop	Pests	Spray or control measures	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Remarks
Apple, Peach, Plum, Grape, Cane Fruits, and all Shrubs	San José Scale Aphis eggs Peach-Leaf Curl	Concentrated lime-sulfur, 1–9	When Apple and Peach buds are swelling				Delay spraying as late as possible on Apple to control Aphis
Apple Pear	Codling Moth, Curculio Leaf-spot diseases Scab, Black Rot	Lime-sulfur 1–40 plus 1 lb. arsenate of lead powder (use double quantity arsenate lead paste in each case)	Within 1 week after petals have fallen	10 days later	July 1–15	Aug. 1–15	
	If Aphis are present	Add 40% nicotine sulfate at rate of ½pt. to 50 gals. of spray	Add to above spray				
	Bitter Rot Woolly Aphis on roots	Susceptible varieties should be 8% Pine-tar creosote emulsion	sprayed with borde June	aux, 4–4–50, ev September	ery two weeks a	fter July 1	
	Round-head Borer	Remove with wire and knife	May–June				
Peach Plum Cherry	Curculio Brown Rot, Scab	Self-boiled lime-sulfur, 8–8–50, plus 1½ lbs. arsenate of lead powder	Just after the petals fall	4 weeks later, earlier for cherry	Repeat every 4 weeks until 3 weeks before ripening; omit arsenate of lead powder		
	Peach-tree Borer	Remove in May and September; mound up earth at first worming					
Currants Gooseberry	Worms	1 lb. arsenate of lead powder in 50 gals. water	Spray when worms appear				Use hellebore 1 oz. to 2 gals. water just before picking if necessary
	Mildew	Liver of sulfur, 1 oz. to 2 gals. water	When leaves first appear	Repeat at 2 we	ek intervals		
Grape	Rose Bugs Flea Beetle	1½ lbs. arsenate of lead powder plus 1 qt. of molasses to 50 gals. water	When Beetles first appear on buds				
	Black Rot Downy Mildew	Bordeaux, 5–5–50	Just before blossoming	Just after fruit has set	When grapes are the size of peas	3 weeks later	In wet seasons spray every 10 days
Asparagus	Beetles	Arsenate of lead powder 1½ lbs. to 50 gals. water plus 2 lbs. soap	Allow shoots to grow up every 100 feet; keep these coated with spray; cut all others closely	After cutting is	over spray in	the bed as often	as necessary to control larvæ

FORMULAS FOR SPRAY MIXTURES

1. CONCENTRATED LIME-SULFUR—Home-Made:

Best stone lime (at least 95% calcium oxide) 50 lbs.
Sulfur (any kind finely ground, 98% pure) 100 lbs.
Water 50 gals.

Heat 20 gals. of water in an iron vat or by steam in barrels; add stone lime and sulfur gradually. Vigorous action will take place and cold water should be near at hand to be added gradually, to make a total of about 55 gals. Boil for 1 hour. For dormant spraying, dilute at the rate of 1 to 9. For summer spray, dilute 1 to 40.

Commercial.—Lime-sulfur solution may be purchased from various firms. It should be diluted as above. Soluble oils may be substituted 1 to 15 for dormant spray.

2. SELF-BOILED LIME-SULFUR:

Flowers of sulfur ..... 8 lbs.
Stone lime of good quality ..... 8 lbs.
Water ..... 50 gals.

Start the lime to slaking with a little water. (Use hot water if lime is slow-acting.) As soon as the lime begins to slake rapidly, add the sulfur and stir continuously, adding just enough water from time to time to form a thin paste and to allow the mixture to boil violently for from three to five minutes. Add cold water to prevent any further action of the lime. Strain at once into spray tank. Add water to make 50 gals. Larger quantities in the same proportion may be made, but greater care will be required to prevent the mixture from becoming too hot, in which case the sulfur will be dissolved and a red scum will form on the surface. This red material will injure the foliage and fruits. When applying this spray, a good agitator is essential. Atomic sulfur, a commercial product, used at the rate of 5 lbs. to 50 gals., may be substituted.

3. BORDEAUX MIXTURE:

Copper sulfate (Blue-stone) ..... 4 lbs.
Stone lime of good quality ..... 4 lbs.
Water ..... 50 gals.

Dissolve the blue-stone by suspending it in a bag near the surface of a few gallons of water contained in a wooden or earthen vessel. Slake the lime and add several gallons of water so as to make milk of lime. Pour the blue-stone into the spray tank and add enough water to make 20 to 30 gals.; then strain the milk of lime into the barrel, agitating the mixture vigorously. Add water to make 50 gals. Use immediately.

STOCK SOLUTIONS:

Dissolve blue-stone at rate of 1 lb. to 1 gal. water. Slake lime and dilute at rate of 1 lb. to 1 gal. Keep in separate covered containers until ready to make bordeaux according to above formula. Prepared bordeaux, either dry or in paste, or Pyrox may be substituted.

4. ARSENICALS:

Arsenate of lead is the standard stomach poison. It is furnished in both the powder and paste form. The powder is much the easier to use as it can be used dry, as a dust, or combined with liquids. The paste is not easily kept for any length of time because of evaporation, and hence cannot be held over from one season to another as easily as the powder.

Arsenate of lime is effective for truck crops and is about two cents cheaper per pound. Arsenite of zinc is a quick-acting poison, valuable for truck-crop work.

All of the above powdered materials should be used at the rate of 1 lb. per 50 gals. of spray for the ordinary insects. Beetles usually require 1½ lbs. per 50 gals. Twice as much paste would be required in each case. Any of the poisons may be combined with the spray for diseases.

6. NICOTINE SPRAYS.—Nicotine in various forms and under such trade names as Black-Leaf 40, may be purchased from manufacturers, and should be used as directed in the schedule for aphis.

7. PINE-TAR CREOSOTE EMULSION:

Pine-tar creosote ..... 1 gal.
Caustic soda ..... ⅔ lb.
Water ..... 11 gals.

Dissolve the caustic soda in 1 gal. water in a large vessel; stir in vigorously the creosote, add 11 gals. water, to make an 8% solution and strain into spray barrel. Used for woolly aphis.

10. WORMING PEACH TREES:

The knife and a flexible wire is still the best method for combating the peach-tree borer. Pull the earth away from the tree crowns one day prior to worming. This allows the tree to dry and shows up the new "castings" or "frass" to good advantage, thus facilitating the finding of the borers. Take out the borers in May, mound up the earth, and worm again in October, leaving the earth level around the tree.

The top hoop should be loose, and a pad between fruit and head.

This shows a barrel properly faced, and the appearance when the purchaser takes the top off the barrel

Apples for Home Gardens and Commercial Orchards

That Apples are the leading fruits in northern markets will not be denied; that the demand is increasing every year is a fact; that the farmer who sets an orchard now will eventually receive big money from the fruit is just as certain as the truth that water runs down hill.

Hardly a week passes without our reliable farm papers calling attention to the Apple orchard on the farm; to tell their readers where to plant, how to plant, and in many cases what varieties to plant in varying localities. The hints are of value, but usually they are too restricted to be of the greatest value.

The following table shows just what Apples are best adapted to your section. Whether you grow for home or market, you will find it helpful.

Variety	Sections best adapted to	Marketing period	Commercial	Home use
Baldwin	New Brunswick to Pennsylvania	Nov.–Mar.	Fine	Fine
Ben Davis	Maine to Georgia	Dec.–May	Fair	Poor
Delicious	New Brunswick to Virginia	Nov.–May	Fine	Fine
Gravenstein	New York to Virginia	Aug., Sept.	Good	Fine
Grimes	New Brunswick to Georgia	Aug.–Oct.	Fine	Fine
Jonathan	New York to North Carolina	Oct.–Mar.	Fine	Fine
McIntosh	New Brunswick to Maryland	Sept.–Jan.	Fine	Fine
Nero	New Jersey to Virginia	Nov.–Jan.	Good	Good
Northern Spy	New Brunswick to Pennsylvania	Nov.–Apr.	Good	Good
Northwestern	Maine to West Virginia	Nov.–Apr.	Good	Good
Paragon	Maryland to Georgia	Nov.–Mar.	Good	Good
R. I. Greening	Maine to Pennsylvania	Nov.–Mar.	Good	Good
Rome Beauty	Maine to West Virginia	Nov.–May	Fine	Fair
Stark	New York to West Virginia	Nov.–Jan.	Fair	Fair
Starr	New York to Virginia	Aug., Sept.	Fine	Fair
Stayman Winesap	Maine to Georgia.	Oct.–May	Best	Best
Wagener	Maine to Pennsylvania	Oct.–Apr.	Fine	Fine
Williams'	New York to Virginia	July, Aug.	Fine	Fair
Winesap	Maryland to Georgia	Nov.–June	Fine	Fine
Winter Banana	Maine to Georgia	Nov.–Apr.	Good	Fair
Yellow Newtown	New York to Virginia	Nov.–Aug.	Fair	Fine
Yellow Transparent	New Brunswick to Georgia	July, Aug.	Fine	Fine
York Imperial	Pennsylvania to North Carolina	Oct.–Jan.	Good	Poor

Pruning One-year Apple Trees after Planting. Leave on all the limbs until spring, and when growth starts, if the tree is a whip, simply cut it off at the height which you desire the head to be. We would prefer this to be not more than 18 inches from the ground. If the tree is more or less branched and the head already formed, prune the side branches with regard to the frame of the future head, leaving sticks 4 to 6 inches in length and cut off the top. We do not advise pruning the branches or cutting back the top until spring for best success. (See illustrations, page 7.)

APPLES, continued

Pruning Two-year Apple Trees after Planting. With two-year Apple trees, especially of first grade, the shape of the tree usually has been fixed by the nurseryman, but it is necessary in planting to remove all bruised roots with a smooth, slicing cut. No trimming of the tops should be done in the fall, but in early spring you can round up the branches as they ought to be to develop into a well-balanced head. Our plan is to prune off the side branches within from 4 to 6 inches of the trunk. Leave from three to five well-distributed branches, which will be the beginning of a well-balanced head.

PRICES OF HARRISON'S APPLE TREES

	Each	10	100	1,000
Prices of One-Year Budded Apple Trees.				
3 to 4 feet	$0 25	$2 00	$15 00	$125 00
4 to 5 feet	30	2 50	20 00	150 00
5 to 6 feet	35	3 00	25 00	200 00
Prices of Two-Year Budded Apple Trees.				
3 to 4 feet	25	2 00	15 00	125 00
4 to 5 feet	30	2 50	20 00	150 00
5 to 6 feet	35	3 00	25 00	200 00
Prices of Extra-Large Apple Trees.				
6 to 7 feet	40	3 50	30 00	250 00
7 to 8 feet	45	4 00	35 00	300 00

1 to 4 trees are sold at the each rate; 5 to 49 trees are sold at the 10 rate; 50 to 299 trees are sold at the 100 rate; 300 trees or more are sold at the 1,000 rate.

PARCEL POST. See page 79 for prices.

Special Prices on Large Orders. Special quotations on large orders will be given on application. When writing, tell us what varieties are wanted, the approximate number of trees of each variety, and the size.

LIST OF RECOMMENDED APPLES

Leading Varieties. For the convenience of our customers who may not be entirely familiar with the best and most profitable varieties, we have given full description of such sorts.

Alexander. Summer. Red.

BALDWIN. Winter. Standard in the section from New England to West Virginia and west to Michigan. Fruit large, round; red all over; rich subacid; splendid shipper. Quick and large grower; yields big crops, but does not bear until six or eight years old. We recommend it highly for northern Pennsylvania, New York, all of New England and similar country.

BEN DAVIS. Winter. A handsome Apple. Size medium to large; skin red all over; flesh white, juicy. Excellent keeper.

Bonum. Fall. Red.

Bullock (American Golden Russet). Fall. Russet.

Chenango. Summer. Red.

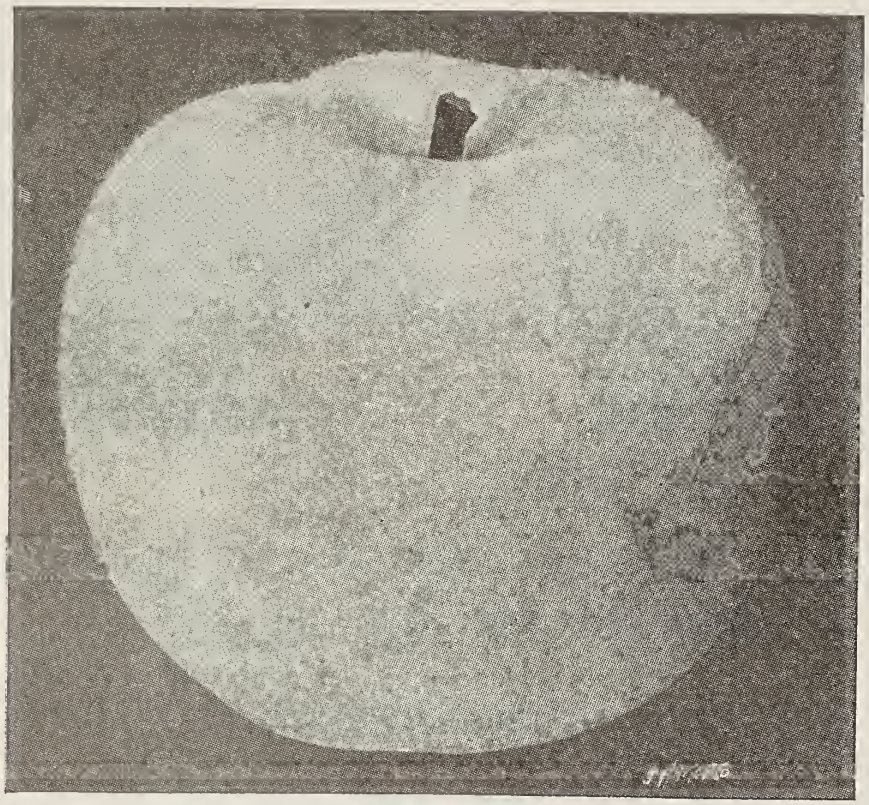
DELICIOUS. Winter. It is not the least bit of exaggeration to say that this Apple is one of the best, if not the best, of the new varieties. It has been tested in many parts of the country, and has been extremely satisfactory in hardiness, quality of fruit and as a shipper. The color is brilliant dark red, shading to yellow at the blossom end. The flesh is crisp, fine grained, and quite juicy; flavor slightly acid but very pleasing. The tree is vigorous.

The best of the newer varieties

Early Harvest. Summer. Yellow.

Fallawater. Fall. Yellow with blush.

FAMEUSE. Fall. Medium to large; deep red on white; flavor fair; fine for home use fresh or in cooking; sells at high prices in local markets, but not recommended for shipping. Known in New England, and in some other sections, as "Snow" Apple. A delicious variety for late fall and early winter. A standard sort in New York and Ontario.



Grimes Golden Apple

APPLES, continued

GANO. Winter. A good Apple, recommended especially for home use. Size medium to large; skin red; flesh white. A good-flavored fruit. Keeps well.

GRAVENSTEIN. Fall. The fruit is perfect in form and handsome in coloring—orange-yellow overlaid with broken stripes of light and dark red; flesh is yellowish, firm, crisp, tender, juicy, subacid, in quality one of the finest. Tree is extra vigorous in growth.

Grimes THE WINTER-EVENING APPLE

Grimes, or Grimes Golden, as it is familiarly known, is rated as a fall Apple. Along the 40th parallel (the latitude of Philadelphia) this variety will be ready to use in September. A little later it improves in flavor and will keep to late January or early February without losing its quality.

Few Apples Are More Profitable Commercially

The quality of Grimes is too good for any but the very best trade. The grower who picks and packs this Apple with care can't help getting good prices. It is a family Apple, and ought to be packed in boxes, rather than barrels, to attract the highest trade. No better Apple is grown for table use or for cooking. The fruit is tender, rich and spicy in flavor, slightly acid, with a deliciously appetizing "apple" odor.

Grimes Makes a Splendid Filler

The trees start to bear when quite young and will make money for you before the permanent trees begin to produce. The blossoms come late in spring, usually escape late frosts, and set fruit nearly every year. We believe Grimes to be one of the finest commercial Apples and equally good for the family orchard We back this belief by planting thousands of the trees in our own orchards on the Peninsula. Grimes is hardy, healthy, strong in growth, and unusually productive.

Hubbardston. Winter. Red.

McIntosh is one of the best for box-packing on account of size and color

APPLES, continued

JONATHAN. Winter. Medium to large; brilliant red; very highly flavored, juicy, fine-grained, tender, mild, subacid. Will keep well without special care and also stand much handling. Tree long-lived, but comes into bearing very young and produces big crops every year. Jonathan is often the kind to plant in higher Appalachian country. Southern Pennsylvania, Maryland, and all states to the west having similar conditions produce fine Jonathans. Farther north the fruit is a little small.

July (Fourth of July). Summer. Red.

King David. Winter. Rich red skin and yellowish flesh. In size it varies from medium to large. The trees are hardy, vigorous, and bear heavy crops.

Lowry. Winter. Red.

Maiden Blush. Fall. Yellow with blush.

McINTOSH. Fall. The Apple that has made the Bitter Root Valley famous. The color is bright, deep red; flesh white, with pinkish tinge; juicy, with slight acid flavor. The fruit will keep a long time, but is mellow and good to use almost from the time it is picked till the next crop comes. Requires no special storage to be kept like fresh. In New England, New York and Michigan its high quality and attractive appearance put it in the lead. It is extra good for all the higher and colder sections. Trees bear in three and four years, and make fine fillers. Quick grower; long lived; big cropper.

Sells for higher prices than most winter Apples

Nero. Winter. Red.

APPLES, continued

NORTHERN SPY. Winter. Large; bright light red and yellow; flesh juicy, crisp, rich, tender, aromatic, of good flavor. Tree very healthy, strong growing, rugged. Blossoms very late, escaping frosts. Slow coming into bearing, which is the only thing that keeps the Northern Spy from ranking with the most important commercial varieties.

NORTHWESTERN (Northwestern Greening). Fall. Ripens in early fall. Large size; skin greenish yellow; flesh white. Good sweet flavor. A good fruit for the home orchardist.

OLDENBURG (Duchess of Oldenburg). Summer. One of the important varieties for all sections north of the Mason and Dixon Line. Thrives and yields abundantly of high-grade fruit at all elevations in Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, and other northern states. The fruit is medium sized, red striped; flesh white, juicy and of excellent flavor. Trees are naturally dwarf growers and make fine fillers; require small root and branch space. Tree among the hardiest and one of the few that will stand the climate of Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, and other cold locations.

Opalescent. Winter. Red.

PARAGON (Mammoth Black Twig). Winter. A round Apple of extra-large size; skin smooth, yellowish, covered with deep red, the general effect being dark red; flesh tender, tinged with yellow, crisp, subacid, aromatic, of excellent quality in every way. Tree is vigorous and healthy and yields big crops every year. In the East many times it will be about the best commercial sort. Seems to prefer the lower elevations, that is, an altitude of 400 to 1,000 feet in Maryland, and higher or lower as you are north or south.

One of the best Apples for the commercial grower

Rambo. Summer. Red.

Rambo (Winter Rambo). Winter. Red.

RED ASTRACHAN. Summer. Red. Delightful flavor. Red Astrachan has been a favorite for many years.

Red June (Carolina Red June). Summer. Red.

RHODE ISLAND GREENING. One of the three varieties that have been extremely popular and profitable in New England and New York for more than a generation. R. I. Greening is a large, greenish yellow Apple, somewhat flattened. The flesh is clear white, crisp, juicy, quite sour but of good flavor and quality. It is a good variety for market, standing shipping well and showing up on the market to good advantage.

ROME BEAUTY. Winter. Large, round; mottled and striped in different shades of red; flavor and quality way above the average; appearance and size are its valuable points; always sells and always brings good prices; good grower; blooms late; bears heavily every year; is adapted to a wide range of soils, elevations and conditions.

Smokehouse. Fall. Red.

Spitzenburg. Winter. Red.

STARK. Winter. A reliable commercial sort. Fruit large, round, greenish yellow, with red stripes; flesh yellow, crisp and mildly acid. Tree a regular bearer, reliable and satisfactory in an orchard, grows even and regularly, seldom splits or breaks. Has been planted in the East and in California to a considerable extent during the past twenty years. One of the strongest growers we have. Desirable trees to top-work other sorts on.

STARR. Summer. A particularly attractive, large Apple, with bright yellowish, smooth skin, sometimes marked with a faint blush and numerous russet dots; flesh yellow, fine, very tender, crisp, juicy, aromatic and of extra-fine quality. Tree is a vigorous grower, and comes into bearing when quite young.

This Delaware Apple orchard of five-year-old Stayman Winesap Apple trees, purchased from Harrisons' Nurseries, averaged one barrel of fruit to each tree

Stayman Winesap

THE PREMIER APPLE FOR EASTERN ORCHARDS

Stayman is one of the best Apples for orchards east of the Mississippi

This superb winter Apple succeeds wonderfully in the Middle Atlantic states. It is a splendid variety, some growers say the best there is for this section. The trees come into bearing in five years or sooner, and, with good care, give four to ten or more bushels of fruit per tree after the eighth year. The fruit is medium to large, attractive green and yellow, almost hidden by dark red stripes; flesh yellow, not in the least mealy; plenty of juice; quality the finest, ranking with Yellow Newtown and Grimes. Tree a quick and large grower, and seems to prefer dry soils and those not so rich and heavy. Preëminently the Apple to plant on dry hills where the soil is thin and water often decidedly lacking. This splendid Apple is now planted in nearly all new orchards in the East to a large extent. You cannot find a better sort in the whole list, either for bearing habit, size of fruit, looks or quality. Except at the highest elevations, this splendid variety is almost always our most desirable Apple for all sections east of the Mississippi. See illustration in color on the third cover.

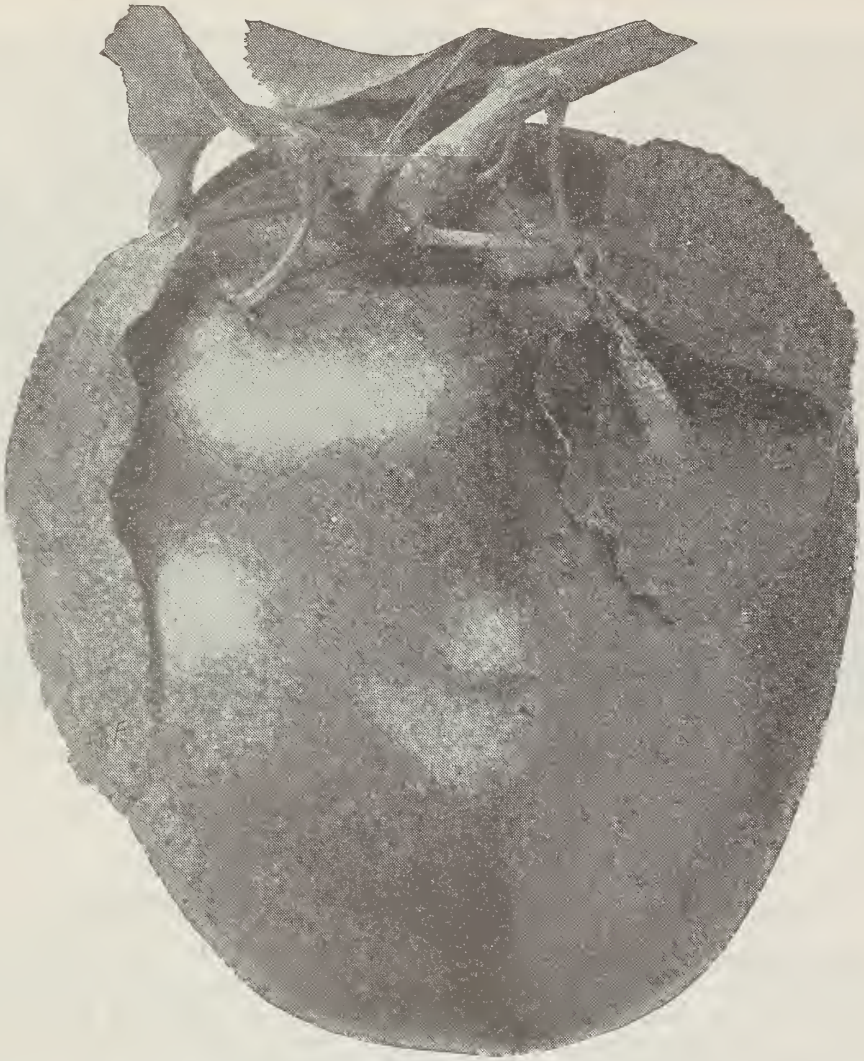
Sweet Bough. Summer. Yellow with blush.

Tompkins King. Fall. Will keep quite late in winter if stored in a cool place. Fruit is bright red, with yellow tint; flesh yellow, crisp and juicy.

Wagener. Winter. A bright red Apple of fine flavor and texture. Tree is an early bearer and a reliable producer.

WEALTHY. Fall. Medium size, round or pointed, almost solid red; flesh white or a little stained, tender, crisp, juicy, fine grained, very good. Splendid keeper, but best in December and January. It is one of the most profitable market Apples and always brings good prices, especially late in the season, when its quality is of the best. Tree very hardy and vigorous, and bears regular and abundant crops. "Wealthy belts" are in the higher districts and mountains. If Wealthy has been grown successfully in locations and soils similar to yours, plant it by all means.

At prices quoted, trees are delivered at Berlin freight or express office



Williams Apple

Williams

THE BIG RED APPLE OF EASTERN MARKETS

Just at the time when people are hungry for a fresh, new red Apple this superb sort comes into market. In New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other eastern cities the fruit sells about as quick as it hits the markethouse or dealer's store. It holds its own anywhere and has proven to be

The Most Profitable Summer Apple

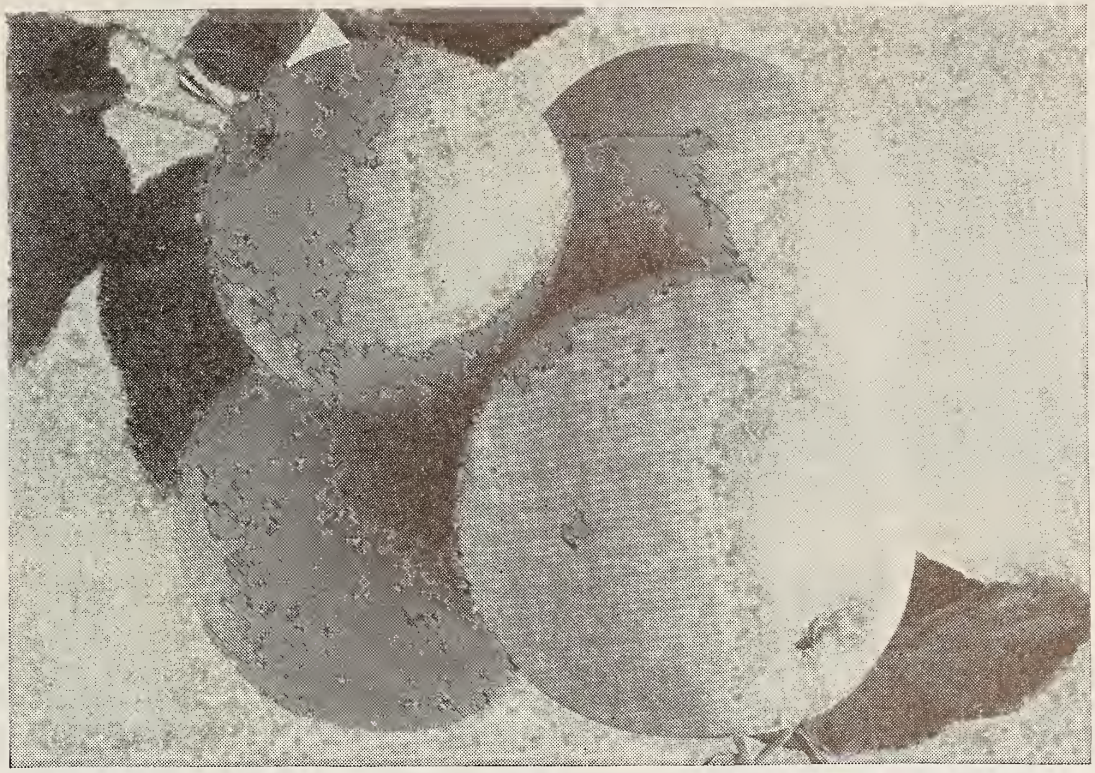
The rich dark red fruit catches the buyer's eye and the box is ordered at a price that yields the grower a good profit. The Apple is large, with tender, crisp, white flesh, juicy and slightly tart. The trees come to bearing when quite young, producing freely and steadily. It is worthy of a place in every apple-growing section.

WINTER BANANA. Fall. Yellow. Fruit is large or even extra large, rich yellow in color, firm and desirable for shipping. Tree grows almost anywhere.

WINESAP. Winter. In the great Apple regions of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and the Appalachian section the Winesap is the Apple that should be planted freely. It can be grown in southern Pennsylvania, but as general rule, we recommend Stayman for planting north of Maryland. Winesap is of medium size, oblong, smooth; fine, dark red skin; the flesh is tinted yellow, tender, crisp and juicy.

The Great Apple for the middle section of the Union

Winter Paradise (Paradise Winter Sweet). Winter. Color dull green, with brownish red flesh. Tree vigorous grower.



Yellow Transparent. The earliest commercial variety and a money-maker

APPLES, continued

WOLF RIVER. Summer. An exceedingly large and handsome Apple, which has supplanted Alexander in many of the large commercial orchards in the West. Skin is bright yellow, mottled and blushed with deep red and marked with conspicuous splashes and broad stripes of bright carmine; flesh is slightly tinged with yellow, firm, tender, juicy, aromatic and of good quality. It keeps remarkably well in ordinary storage, and with cold storage its season is practically unlimited.

Yellow Newtown. Winter. Yellow.

Yellow Transparent

THE ONE APPLE THAT WILL GROW ANYWHERE

This variety is one of the few kinds that will grow and bear well in the South as well as in the North. It stands with equal vigor the summers of Georgia and the severe Canadian winters. By many growers Yellow Transparent is considered the best of all extra-early Apples, and comes into the market when the demand for summer Apples is extra strong; consequently it always brings the best prices. For nearby markets, to which it can be shipped in fancy baskets or boxes, it is one of the most valuable Apples in our list. It bruises readily and must be handled with extra care. The fruit is medium to large in size, with cream and yellow skin and white flesh. The flavor is superb, slightly acid. The trees are hardy, rather dwarf growers, begin to bear when young, and produce nearly every season; seem to prefer thin soils, like hillsides and uplands.

YORK IMPERIAL. Winter. Medium sized, round, irregular, greenish yellow overlaid with bright red stripes; flesh tender, firm, crisp, juicy. Often exported and sold. It has the advantage of mellowing in time for use soon after picking if not stored to prevent it. Tree is a vigorous grower, strong and healthy, and an unusually heavy bearer.

CRAB-APPLE

Prices of one and two-year trees same as other sorts. See page 15.

Hyslop. Crimson.

Transcendent. Red.

Peaches from our orchards are packed in Georgia carriers

Peaches—A Year-after-Year Crop

Wonderful successes are to be made by studying the needs and nature of this fruit. Under good care, a Peach orchard will live twenty-five years or longer, but the safest plan is to calculate on getting back the cost of the orchard and your profit, from three crops, giving the orchard ten years from the time it is planted in which to do this.

Locate a Peach orchard on a north slope if you can, but if you can not, do not hesitate to plant in a different exposure. As with apples, the higher elevations produce the finer fruit. The soil makes little difference so long as it is well drained. Peaches will not grow nor bear well when they have wet feet.

Peaches must be cultivated. That is, the soil must receive treatment which will give the trees enough moisture, enough available plant food, and sufficient fine earth in which the roots may feed. All that has been said about planting trees in general, and about planting apple trees in particular, applies to Peach-tree planting.

In pruning Peach trees, remember that they bear fruit only on wood a year old, that is, only new wood this year will produce fruit next year. One-half to two-thirds of each season's growth should be pruned off. Peaches will not produce profit unless both pruning and thinning are regularly done well.

Peach-borers are soft, yellowish worms with a reddish brown head. They do not usually go so deep into the wood as do apple-borers, but live just under the bark. Go over all your trees, but particularly those younger than eight years, every April and October. You can locate the borers by their sawdust, by a blackened spot in the bark, or by the gum coming from their holes. Cut around the hole a little with a sharp knife, and if you do not find the worms right away, run a wire up or down the hole and mash them.

The various remedies for scale, insects, and fungous diseases are covered in the spraying table on page 12.

Packing the Fruit. Many different styles of baskets and containers are used for Peaches. Sometimes the local market determines the most practical containers, but as a general thing the grower will find it best to use one of the three standard methods. Our experience, which covers many years, has convinced us that the regular six-basket Georgia carrier is the most practical way of packing and shipping Peaches. The fruit should be packed in the baskets as shown in the illustration above. In this form the package ships well, the fruit arrives in good order, and is so attractive that it sells for good prices even in a slow market. The carrier can be packed in the standard refrigerator car without loss of space. In western Maryland and in West Virginia the bushel basket is used by some growers. We have no particular objections to this package, excepting that it cannot be divided into small units as in the Georgia carrier. A fruit-grower who has a local or nearby market can probably use the bushel basket, but it seems to us that the half-bushel "Delaware" basket is better for his purpose. Particularly is this true when the fruit is unusually large or too small for the Georgia carrier.

Our one-year Peach orchard with strawberries as inter-crop. An arrangement like this makes the land pay expenses from the start

PEACHES, continued

Prices of Peach Trees (except Brackett and J. H. Hale):

	Each	10	100	1,000
1 to 2 feet	$0 10	$0 90	$8 00	$50 00
2 to 3 feet	12	1 00	9 00	60 00
3 to 4 feet	15	1 25	10 00	70 00
4 to 5 feet	20	1 75	11 00	80 00
5 to 6 feet	25	2 00	12 00	90 00
6 to 7 feet	30	2 50	15 00	100 00

Brackett and J. H. Hale. Add 2 cents per tree to the above prices.

1 to 4 trees are sold at the each rate; 5 to 49 trees are sold at the 10 rate; 50 to 299 trees are sold at the 100 rate; 300 trees or more are sold at the 1,000 rate.

PARCEL POST. See page 79 for prices.

Special Prices on Large Orders. Special quotations on large orders will be given on application. When writing, tell us what varieties are wanted, the approximate number of trees of each variety and size.

Leading Varieties. For the convenience of our customers who may not be entirely familiar with the best and most profitable varieties, we have given full descriptions of such sorts. It will pay you to choose from among those varieties.

TWELVE VARIETIES OF VALUE FOR HOME OR MARKET

Many of our friends ask us by letter to tell them what we consider the best yellow or the best white Peaches. This is a difficult question, for we ought to consider soil, location, and whether the crop is for home use or market. Nevertheless, our experience has shown that about six varieties can be included in each class. In nine out of ten cases they will be entirely satisfactory.

SIX WHITE PEACHES		SIX YELLOW PEACHES	
Ray	**Carman**	**Elberta**	**Francis**
Belle	**Mamie Ross**	**Brackett**	**Slappey**
Champion	**Hiley**	**Crawford's Late**	**Salway**

General List of Varieties

Dates of ripening are for Berlin, Maryland

Alexander. White. Free. Ripens June 25 to July 4.

Alton. Free. Ripens July 20 to 25. Creamy white skin, dotted with red. The flesh is white, tender, and full of juice. The tree is a strong grower and begins bearing when quite young.

Beer's Smock. Yellow. Free. Ripens August 1 to 10.

Bilyeu. White. Free. Ripens September 25 to October 15.

PEACHES, continued

BRACKETT. A yellow Peach of the Smock type. The fruit is large to very large, oblong in form, with pointed apex. An average specimen weighed 5½ ounces. The color is orange-yellow, mottled with carmine, and darker carmine cheek; the mottlings indicate the Chinese strain. The flesh is deep yellow, juicy, and highly flavored. Ripens after Elberta. A grower in Georgia claims that Brackett brings him 50 cents a bushel more than other varieties. It seems to be one of the most valuable new sorts. (See special prices for Brackett, page 23.)

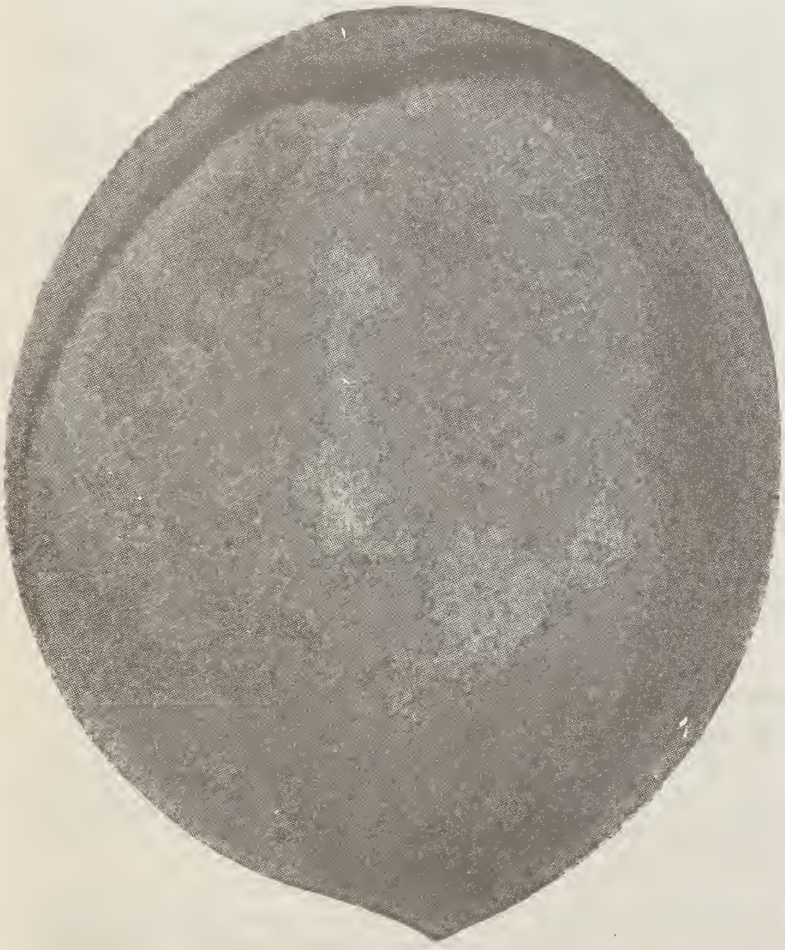
BELLE (Belle of Georgia). Ripens early in August. Fruit very large and most attractive in color and shape, with a light red cheek; flesh white, firm and delicious; the quality is fine. The Belle of Georgia has become one of the standard varieties in the big commercial orchards of the United States, as it stands shipping to all markets in such a way that it invariably brings the best prices. In many respects it is equal to Elberta.

Successful grower in the North or South

CARMAN. Ripens third week in July. This is a favorite variety with many growers, as it is one of the most profitable in its season of ripening ever introduced. The returns from a successful Carman orchard are almost beyond belief, and the fruit stands shipping so well that it always reaches market in prime condition. The fruit is remarkably attractive and luscious; large and broad, oval-shaped, yellowish white, flesh creamy white, red with tinge, spicy and good; free. This is a valuable early Peach.

Chairs. Yellow. Free. Ripens September 1.

CHAMPION. Ripens August 1. Fruit large; creamy white, with red cheek; sweet, juicy, very high quality. Good shipper. Free. One of the showiest Peaches in our sample orchard, and one that sells for a good price. The tree is hardy and productive, and it is a valuable Peach for either the home or the commercial orchard.



Brackett Peach

Denton. Yellow. Free. Ripens August 25 to September 1.

Dewey (Admiral Dewey). Yellow. Free. Ripens June 25 to July 4.

Early Crawford. Yellow. Free. Ripens July 28 to August 10.

Early Elberta. Free. Ripens about a week before Elberta. Resembles Elberta in every way; many people say that its quality is even higher than that of Elberta.

Early Wheeler (Red Bird Cling). Creamy white. Ripens very early, June 25 to July 10.

Easton Cling. White. Cling. Ripens September 10 to 25.

Three money-makers: Carman, Belle of Georgia, Elberta. Note the careful packing. It pays

PEACHES, continued

Ede (Captain Ede). Yellow. Free. Ripens August 10 to 25.

Edgemont. Yellow. Free. Ripens September 1.

ELBERTA. Ripens middle of August. The reliable Peach, of which more are planted and from which more money has been made than from any other variety. The fruit is large to extra large; golden yellow, with brilliant shades of red; firm, juicy, rich, sweet. Tree vigorous, sturdy, hardy; thrives in widely differing localities. The Elberta is the one variety that every fruit-stand customer seems to know. No other Peach has ever been introduced which fills all the requirements of a commercial Peach with such success as Elberta, in size, appearance and quality. See illustration in color on the third cover.

Engle. Yellow. Free. Ripens September 1 to 10.

Fitzgerald. Yellow. Free. Ripens August 25 to September 1.

Ford Late. White. Free. Ripens September 10 to 25.

Foster. Yellow. Free. Ripens July 28 to August 10.

FOX. White. Free. Ripens middle of September. Many famous Peach-growers have found Fox one of their most desirable market sorts. Large size; high quality.

FRANCIS. Yellow. Free. Ripens August 25 to September 1. A good one to follow Elberta.

Geary. Yellow. Free. Ripens September 1 to 10.

PEACHES, continued

GREENSBORO. Ripens June 25 to July 10. Many growers consider this to be the best of the early Peaches. It has proved its value in our test orchard, and with commercial growers, many of whom rightly consider it a most important part of their orchards. Being somewhat tender, it requires extra care in shipment, but it reaches the market when Peaches are in strong demand, and it amply repays any attention given to its handling. The fruit is extra large for such an early Peach and one of the handsomest, being of a rich yellowish white, with a crimson cheek; the flesh is white, exceedingly tender and of fine quality; ripens perfectly to the pit. Free.

HALE (J. H. Hale, or Million Dollar Peach). Yellow, finely colored, round; very large; quality excellent. One of the best sorts for market or garden. In many Peach orchards Hale is proving itself one of the best varieties. Ripens just before Elberta. Try it.

Heath (White Heath Cling). White. Cling. Ripens September 10 to 25.

HARRISON CLING. White. Cling. Ripens September 10 to 25. This is a new variety, originated and introduced by Harrisons' Nurseries. The fruit is unusually large; the skin is white, mottled with crimson. We have thoroughly tested this sort in our own orchards and are convinced that it is one of the best of the midseason clings.

HILEY (Hiley Early Belle). Ripens July 10 to 15. This Peach is of large size, with a delightful red cheek; flesh is white, tender and exceedingly juicy; free. It is one of the best shippers among the early Peaches and invariably brings top prices. It should be planted freely in commercial orchards.

IRON MOUNTAIN. White. Free. Ripens August 25 to September 1. Very popular in New Jersey where many great orchard-owners depend on it as their main crop. Iron Mountain is a large fruit of high quality and satisfying flavor.

Kalamazoo. Yellow. Free. Ripens August 10 to 25.

KRUMMEL. Yellow. Free. A very high-quality sort. It is large in size, nearly round in shape. The skin is yellow overlaid with a crimson blush, making a handsome fruit. The flesh is fine-grained and has a delicious flavor. Krummel grows equally well in the northern or southern fruit sections. Ripens September 10 to 25.

LATE CRAWFORD. Ripens September 1. One of the best late sorts. Superb in size and shape; splendid yellow, with broad, dark red cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy and melting, rich, winy flavor; free. Coming in at a time when the early Peaches are over, this variety is eagerly bought up for canning and preserving, and brings the highest prices. By many it is considered the best of all late yellow Peaches, and being such a remarkably good shipper, it reaches market in thoroughly first-class condition. The trees are vigorous and can be depended on to produce good crops almost every year.

Late Elberta. Same as Elberta, only a month later. Free. September 1 to 10.

Lemon Free. Very large fruit. Lemon shape and color. September 25.

Levy. Yellow. Cling. Ripens September 10 to 25.

Lorentz. Yellow. Large; superior quality. Free. September.

Matthew. Yellow. Free. Ripens August 10 to 25.

MAMIE ROSS. White. Free. Ripens about the first of August. Very similar to Carman, except that it is larger and ripens two or three days later.

MAYFLOWER. Red. Free. The earliest Peach known, ripening in May in the southern Peach sections, and about June 20 at Berlin. Beautiful fruits, red all over. Delightful creamy flesh of fine quality. Every southern orchard-owner should plant Mayflower for its high market value.

McCallister. Yellow. Free. Ripens September 1 to 10.

Miss Lola. White; delicious. Free. Similar to Carman. Ripens July 15 to 30.

Moore (Moore's Favorite). White. Free. Ripens first week in August.

Mountain Rose. White. Free. Ripens in early August.

New Prolific. Yellow. Free. Ripens August 25 to September 1.

Niagara. Yellow. Free. Ripens August 25 to September 1.

Oldmixon Free. White. Free. Ripens middle of August.

This orchard of Ray Peach trees came into bearing the third season. Beginning with the first crop and each year since, it has produced a far greater return than the same land in ordinary farm crop. The cut-in picture shows a basket of fancy Ray Peaches packed for market. Peaches (and other fruits) that are properly sorted and packed always bring a higher price than carelessly handled fruit.

PEACHES, continued

RAY. Ripens August 10 to 25. Sometimes a nurseryman's enthusiasm gets the better of him when he attempts to describe a new variety. We believe in the Ray, and we are enthusiastic about it, but we want to be strictly truthful. It has been tested thoroughly, as growers in the eastern, central and western states have large numbers of Ray trees. We have thousands of bearing trees in our own orchards here in Berlin, and elsewhere in Maryland and West Virginia, and our experience with these trees makes us all the more sure of our position in recommending it. The fruit is large; the skin is creamy white, deeply tinted with crimson and shades of yellow. It is one of the handsomest Peaches we have ever seen. Flesh white, firm, of the most excellent quality, juicy, delicious, tender, and keeps well. An excellent shipper, of fine appearance, even after much handling. Trees exceedingly strong growers, shapely and symmetrical. Ray is the Peach for all purposes, and the orchardist who sets a large acreage shows good business judgment.

The Peach for all purposes

Reeves (Reeves' Favorite). Yellow. Free. Ripens middle of August.

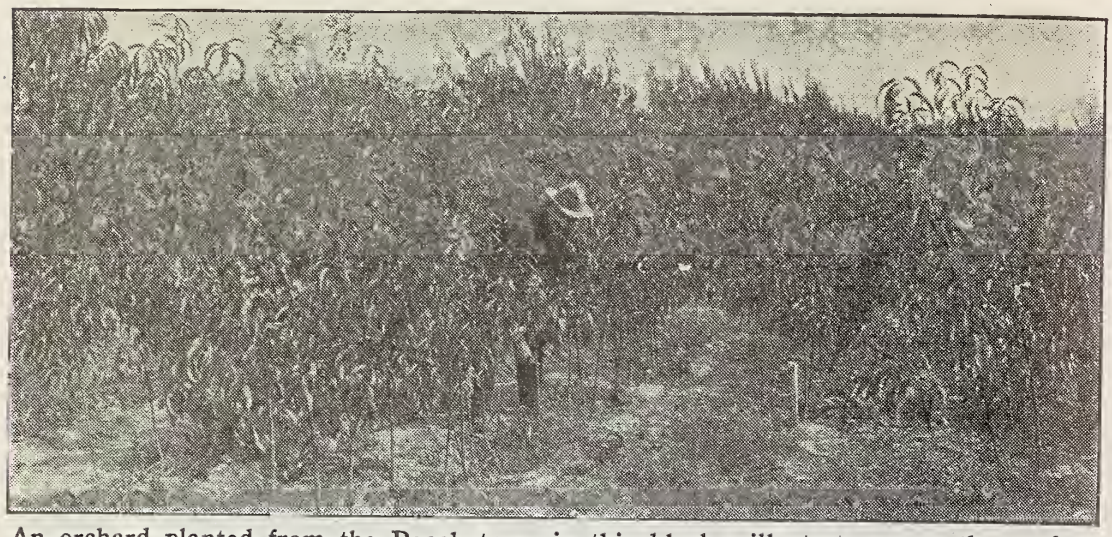
Ringgold (Wilkins' Cling). White. Cling. Ripens September 10 to 25.

Rochester. Free. An excellent new sort. Large size; red skin; yellow flesh; good flavor. Trees come into bearing two years from planting. A heavy cropper. Ripens about August 10.

St. John (Yellow St. John). Yellow. Free. Ripens July 4 to 12.

SALWAY. Yellow. Free. Fruits are large; skin yellow, overlaid with chocolate-red. Excellent flavor; high quality. Ripens September 10 to 25.

SLAPPEY. Yellow. Free. Ripens July 12 to 28. Finest early yellow Peach grown; resembles Elberta.



An orchard planted from the Peach trees in this block will start you on the road to prosperity

PEACHES, continued

Stevens (Stevens' Rareripe). White. Free. Ripens middle of September.
Stump. White. Free. Ripens last two weeks in August.
Uneeda. Cling. Skin creamy white, with red blush. Ripens last of June.
Weaver. A large yellow Peach, ripening about September 15.
Waddell. White. Free. Ripens July 1 to 10.
Walker. White. Free. Ripens September 1 to 10.
Willett. Yellow. Free. Ripens September 10 to 25.
Wonderful. Yellow. Free. Ripens September 1 to 10.

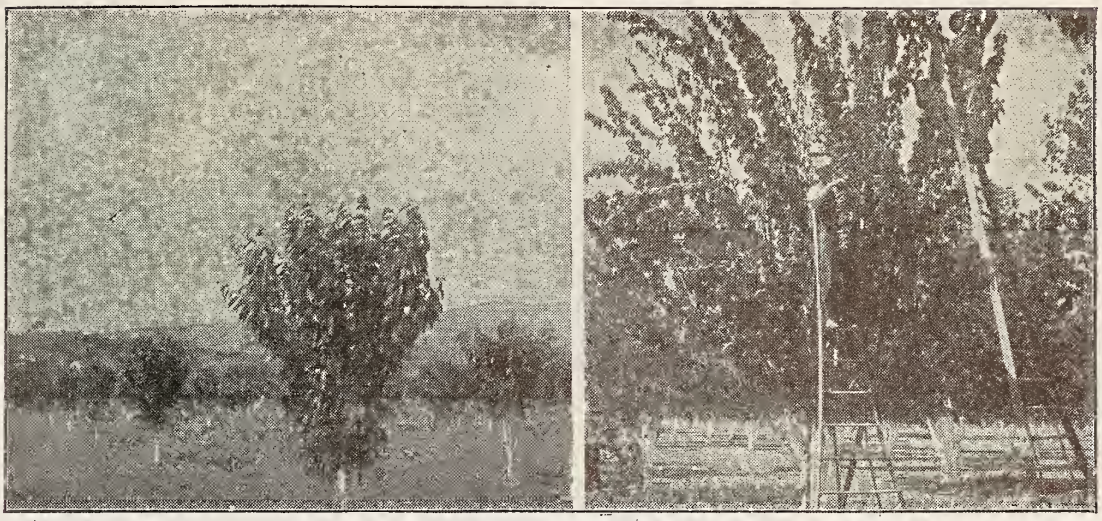
Apricots

Prices of Apricot Trees, 3 to 5 feet, 40 cts. each, $3.50 for 10, $25 per 100.
PARCEL POST. See page 79 for prices.
Alexander **Budd, J. L.** **Moorpark** **Superb**

Quinces

Prices of Quince Trees, 3 to 4 feet, 40 cts. each, $3.50 for 10.
PARCEL POST. See page 79 for prices.
Champion. Large oval fruit. Oct. **Orange.** Bright yellow; large. Oct.

A fine Quince tree. Note method of training, perfect foliage, and crop of fruit



Harrisons' Cherry trees are hardy, vigorous, and bear great crops. Cherry trees should be largely planted

Cherries for Home or Market

There is a world of difference in the growth and habits of sweet and sour Cherry trees. In general, it can be said that the sweet do best on high land and in mountainous districts, while the sour reach their greatest perfection down lower, and on lighter soil. If there is a choice, select a light loam, gravel or similar soil, although Cherries will thrive in any place that is not damp. They will not succeed to any extent in a seepy place that is not drained.

The less Cherry trees are pruned, the better for them. It is necessary to cut back the trees at the start, and to shape the head while it is growing. Cut out limbs that cross each other, let in the sunlight, and remove dead limbs. That is about all that will be needed. Fruit is borne only on wood that is two or three years old. As for marketing, only a few words are to be said, yet these are of great importance. Remove all imperfect Cherries, then carefully pack the perfect ones. On almost any city market you can get splendid prices for good Cherries properly packed.

Cherries do not have many insect pests or fungous diseases. The various sprays needed are given in the section on spraying, pages 11 to 13.

Prices of Cherry Trees:	Each	10	100
3 to 4 feet	$0 25	$2 00	$17 50
4 to 5 feet	30	2 50	22 50
5 to 6 feet	35	3 00	27 50

PARCEL POST. See page 79 for prices.

Sour Cherries

MONTMORENCY. Red. June. One of the largest of the Sour Cherries, the fruit being bright red, with solid, juicy flesh, very rich and acid. The tree is hardy, healthy and extremely prolific, bearing abundant crops even in unfavorable seasons. It is less susceptible to disease than other sour sorts.

RICHMOND (Kentish Virginia). Red. May. Fruit light red, medium size, very sour. Tree thrifty, healthy and prolific; at home everywhere. For canning, Richmond is easily the best Cherry. Every landowner should have a few Richmond trees in his orchard.

English Morello. Dark red. Tree never gets very large.

Sweet Cherries

Baldwin. Ripens in early June. Dark red; splendid quality.
Bing. Dark brown, or black. A good variety for house planting.
Dyehouse. Red. Medium size; juicy, but not very sweet.
Lambert. Reddish black. Flesh firm, good flavor.
Napoleon. Pale yellow, tinged red. Splendid shipper. A profitable sort.
Schmidt. Mahogany color. Flesh tender, juicy, and of good flavor.
Spanish. Yellow. Earlier than Napoleon. Tree vigorous, bearing freely.
TARTARIAN. June. The largest, and one of the best. Fruit purplish black, with juicy, pleasant, tender flesh. The tree is strong-growing and produces immense crops every year; the fruit grows in clusters, making easy picking.
Windsor. Tree hardy; bears freely. Fruit red. Good variety for the East.
Wood. Light red, large, rich fruit. Tree strong and free bearer.

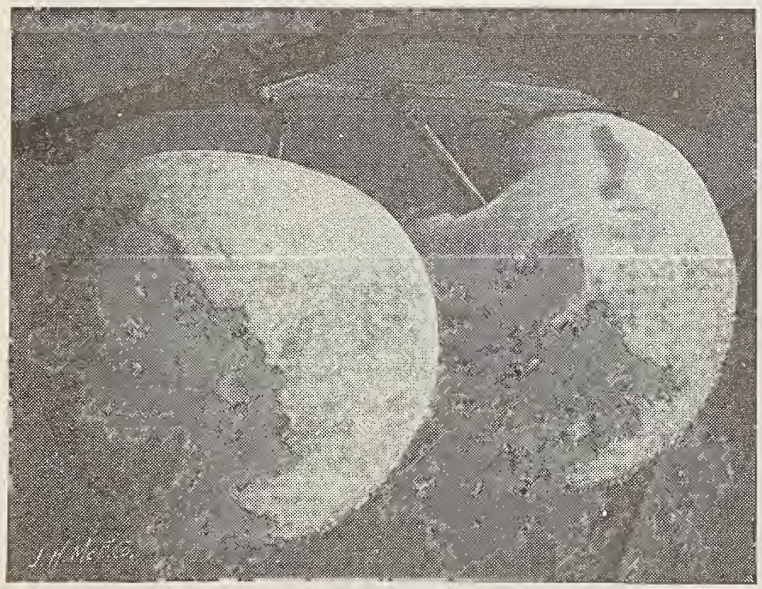
Plums

What has been said of peaches and pears applies in a measure to Plums. They are easy to grow, thrive with little care, do wonders with good care, and are very valuable for eating fresh or for canning at home, and as money-makers when sold. They can be planted anywhere. In poultry-yards or gardens, or where the larger stock will not harm the trees or eat the fruit, are the best places for them. The young trees we have are clean, sturdy and as nearly perfect in shape as they can be trimmed.

Prices of Plum Trees:	Each	10	100
3 to 4 feet	$0 25	$2 00	$17 50
4 to 5 feet	30	2 50	22 50
5 to 6 feet	35	3 00	27 50

PARCEL POST. See page 79 for prices. Commercial sorts marked *.

***Abundance.** Large, showy fruits of beautiful amber color, turning to rich, bright cherry. Flesh light yellow, tender, juicy, and highly perfumed. July.
***Burbank.** Large, nearly globular fruit of deep cherry-red. Flesh deep yellow, very sweet and of a peculiar aromatic flavor. August.
Bradshaw. Fruit large. Skin dark violet-red, flesh yellowish green. Aug. 15.
German Prune. Purplish black fruit; flesh yellowish green. One of the best.
Imperial Gage. Greenish yellow. Large oval fruit, ripening middle August.
Italian Prune. One of the best for dessert, for cooking, for drying.
October Purple. Purple skin; flesh yellow. Late.
***Red June.** Fruit medium to large; deep vermilion-red. Flesh light yellow, subacid. August.
Reine Claude. One of the Green Gage Plums.
Satsuma. Large, of globular shape with sharp point. Skin purplish red; flesh dark red. Sept.
Shropshire Damson. Large, dark purple. Highly esteemed for preserving. September.
***Wickson.** One of the most productive Japanese varieties. Fruit extra large; deep maroon. Flesh dull yellow, firm.
Wild Goose. Reddish yellow; fruit medium size, juicy.



Abundance Plums

Pear trees and grape-vines along road. Any fruit trees or vines good for this. Practice utilizes otherwise waste space. Should be copied everywhere

Harrison-Grown Pear Trees

Fine flavor, reliability, profit, long life of trees, and general goodness make Pears a staple fruit. They are good to have in a home-orchard, on a lawn, or about a farm—for home use. They are making money for many men, the income of whose farms is increased considerably by the returns from the Pears the owners sell.

As to varieties, Kieffer is *par excellence* the kind for commercial orchards on a large scale, on account of the sure crop, the quantity yielded, and the ability of the fruit to stand handling. Bartlett is not far behind, however. It is a summer Pear, of finer quality for eating fresh than Kieffer, but it pays for this in that it is so mellow and tender that it will not stand so much handling.

Anjou, Lawrence, and Clapp's Favorite need no introduction to the majority of planters, and each is suited to a special condition, under which it is unexcelled. Other sorts listed are likewise adapted to localities where special soils or atmosphere are encountered. A careful selection of sorts will give ripe Pears from July to the following May, which should be the aim in a home-orchard.

Light or sandy soils are not so good for Pears as heavy loams or clay. Pears stand more water than peaches or apples, too, but still should not have wet feet—a requirement that holds good generally in fruit-growing. Pears do especially well under the sod-mulch system of culture. Always avoid too much tillage, nitrogen, and stable manure—give more potash and phosphoric acid.

Try to get the trees to begin ripening wood and fruit earlier in season than apple trees. Grow good-sized trees in the first four or five years by careful planting and fertilizing, then make them get down to bearing fruit as rapidly as possible without much regard to more growth. On bearing trees cut back the tips of new wood in May or June, prune moderately in the spring, and thin the fruit. You will have no trouble in getting plenty of Pears of high quality if you do this.

Prices of Pear trees, except Garber, Kieffer and LeConte:

	Each	10	100	1,000
3 to 4 feet	$0 25	$2 00	$15 00	$125 00
4 to 5 feet	30	2 50	20 00	150 00
5 to 6 feet	35	3 00	25 00	200 00
Prices of Garber, Kieffer and LeConte:				
3 to 4 feet, 1 and 2 years	15	1 25	10 00	90 00
4 to 5 feet, 1 and 2 years	20	1 50	12 50	100 00
5 to 6 feet, 1 and 2 years	25	2 00	15 00	125 00

Prices of Extra-large Kieffer Trees: These have extra-heavy roots and bodies, and well-formed tops.

	Each	10	100	1,000
6 to 7 feet, 2 years	$0 30	$2 50	$20 00	$150 00
7 to 8 feet, 3 years	35	3 00	25 00	200 00

1 to 4 trees are sold at the each rate; 5 to 49 trees are sold at the 10 rate; 50 to 299 trees are sold at the 100 rate; 300 or more are sold at the 1,000 rate.

PARCEL POST. See page 79 for prices.

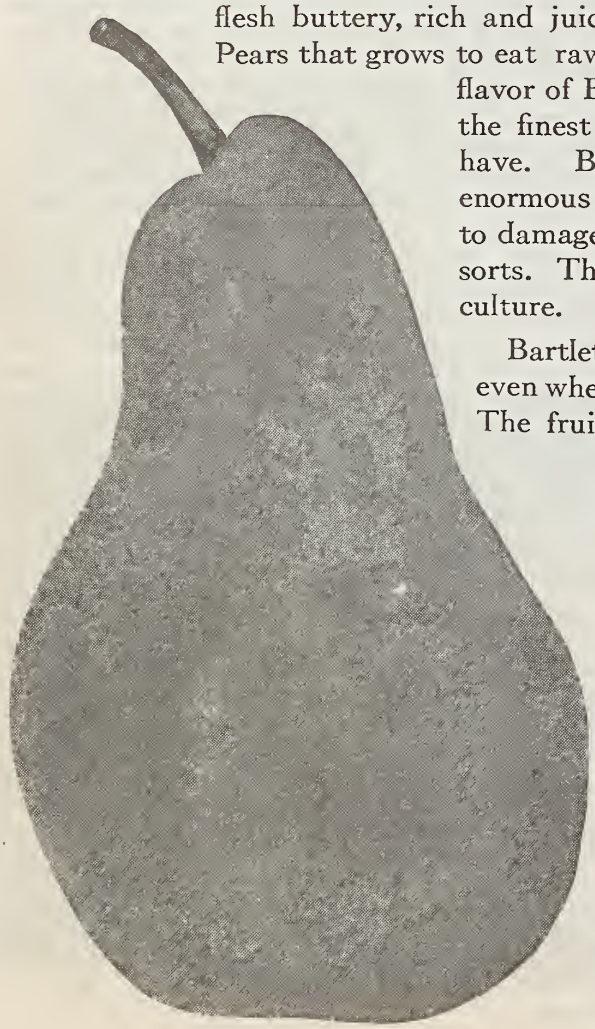
An orchard of Bartlett Pears is a source of abundant income. The trees are sturdy, and bear heavy loads of delicious fruit which is easily sold

Bartlett Pear

FOR HOME, FOR CANNING, FOR MARKET, THE BEST

Summer. A golden-colored Pear, with a red cheek on most specimens. Bartlett mellows and is excellent for eating very early in the fall, yet when picked a week before it is ripe, and properly stored, will keep till late. Flavor delicious and musky; flesh buttery, rich and juicy. One of the finest Pears that grows to eat raw. A mingling of the flavor of Bartlett Pear and quince gives about the finest taste of any food this world's folks have. Bartlett trees bear early, produce enormous crops, and are not nearly so subject to damage by insects and disease as some other sorts. The trees do especially well with high culture.

Bartlett is extra good for canning



Bartlett Pears always sell on the markets even when other sorts are not in great demand. The fruit is so handsome and appealing that it pays to pack it in fancy containers. Hampers or bushel boxes are best adapted. The fruit ought to be carefully sorted and graded, wrapped in tissue paper, and arranged in the container in practically the same way that you pack apples. Pears are sometimes packed in peach carriers, and sell to good advantage. Plain fruit can be sold without wrapping, in small hampers or boxes.

One or two Bartlett Pear trees in the city yard will furnish a considerable amount of fruit; a half dozen will supply the family with fresh fruit and a surplus for preserving.

Glen Riddle Farms, stables, and grazing lots

Kieffer Pear

THE GREAT PEAR FOR ALL BIG EASTERN MARKETS

The most profitable sort for the commercial orchardist

Kieffer has proved such a boon to us and everyone who has planted it that we want its merits fully known by those who are contemplating Pears either in a commercial way or in the home-orchard. Kieffer can be placed on the market in perfect condition, and the top prices of the market can always be secured for it. When allowed to hang upon the trees until in October, and then carefully ripened in a cool, dark room, there are few Pears which are more attractive. The fruit is large to very large; skin yellow, with a light vermilion cheek; flesh brittle, very juicy, with a marked musky aroma; good quality; combines extreme juiciness with a sprightly, subacid flavor and the peculiar aroma of the Bartlett. Large fruit-growers are planting whole orchards of it—90 per cent Kieffer and 10 per cent of other good varieties should be the arrangement in every orchard to secure the pollination necessary for producing large crops from Kieffer. See prices on page 31.

There are 1,200 Kieffer Pear Trees in this orchard. Ten carloads of choice fruit is the average yearly production

Other Standard Varieties of Pears

See prices on page 31

Anjou (Beurre d'Anjou). A large greenish yellow Pear, somewhat coarse in texture. The fruit is at its best in late October and early November; it will keep until the winter holidays if stored in a cool place. The tree is a vigorous grower and bears very freely, although not coming into bearing quite as early as some other sorts.

Barseckel. A cross between the well-known Bartlett and Seckel. In size the fruit is about midway between the two parent varieties, but partakes largely of the characteristics of the Seckel. Ripens in midsummer.

Clairgeau. Winter. Large yellow fruits, with blush cheek on side exposed to the sun. Flesh white and delicious.

Clapp's Favorite. This variety ripens a few days earlier than Bartlett. The fruit is lemon-yellow spotted with brown dots; flesh is fine flavored, rich, and sweet. Care should be taken to pick the fruit from ten days to two weeks before the normal time of ripening on the trees.

Duchess (Angouleme). Bears young. Fruit large; good quality. October 20.

Flemish (Flemish Beauty). Large, handsome fruits. Skin yellow, with tan cheek. Rich, sweet flavor. Popular in the western fruit sections.

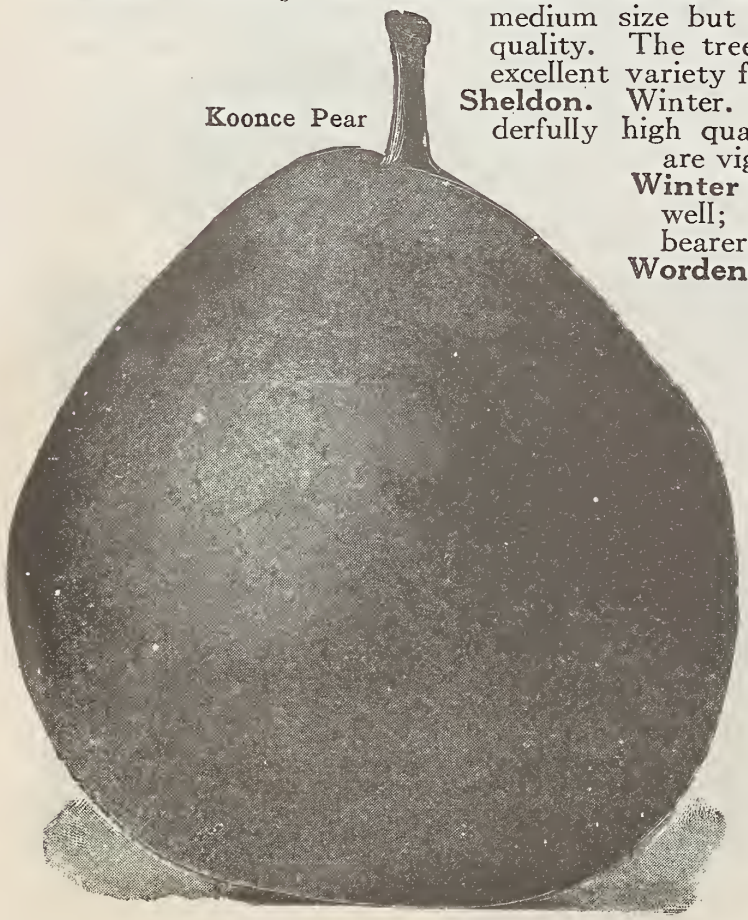
Garber. A fall-bearing fruit, resembling the Kieffer, but ripens from two to three weeks earlier. Tree is free from blight and immensely productive. It seems to be a good variety to plant with Kieffer for pollenizing the blooms.

Koonce. Summer. An extra-hardy sort; recommended for planting where there is danger of late spring frosts. Fruit medium size; skin golden, with crimson cheek. One of the best early sorts.

Lawrence. Fruit of medium size, with a lemon-yellow outer skin; flesh is white and of a very good flavor. It is one of the best of the early winter Pears, reaching perfection in late December and January.

LeConte. Fruit large; smooth yellow skin; flesh juicy and firm; tree vigorous and free-bearing, and may be planted as a pollenizer for the Kieffer.

Seckel. Possibly the finest-flavored Pear on the market. The fruit is only medium size but makes up for this by its high quality. The trees are somewhat stocky. An excellent variety for home or market.



Koonce Pear

Sheldon. Winter. Size small to medium. Wonderfully high quality. Skin yellowish. Trees are vigorous and strong.

Winter Nellis. Delicious fruit; keeps well; fine-grained. Tree regular bearer.

Worden-Seckel. Winter. A handsome Pear of large size and high quality. Skin yellow; flesh white.

Dwarf Pears

	Bartlett	Duchess
	Each	10
2 to 3 ft. . .	$0 30	$2 50
3 to 4 ft. . .	35	3 00
4 to 5 ft. . .	40	3 50

I wish to express my sincere thanks for the trees. They arrived in perfect condition. As this is the second "prize" that I have received from you in as many years, I wish to say that they were as good if not better than listed in the catalogue.—REGINALD ADAMS, New Jersey.

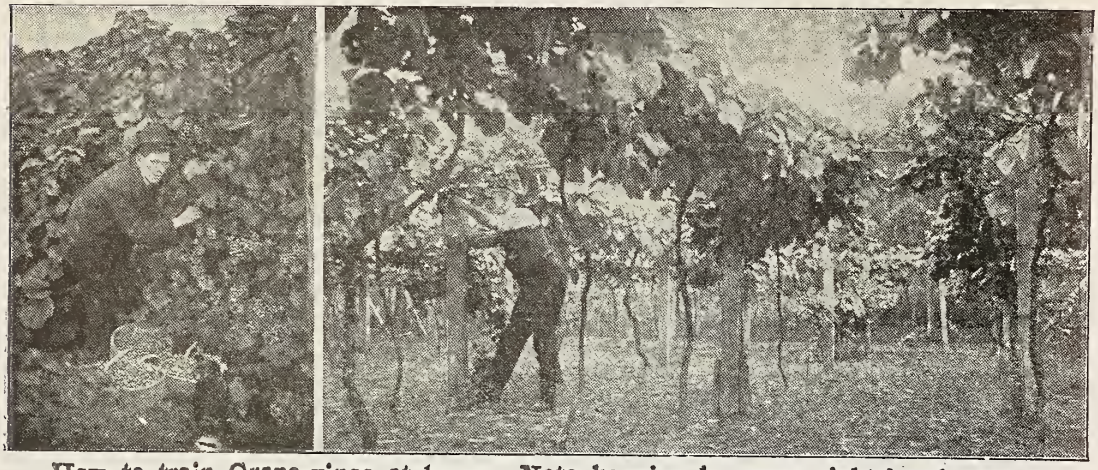
Nut Trees for Shade and Profit

These trees have two things to recommend them: They give excellent shade on the home grounds, and their yearly crop of nuts possesses a genuine cash value. Plant pecan or walnut trees on your grounds or along the roadside; set them in the pasture-lot, or make a shady lane from barn to fields. In a few years they will bear abundant crops of nuts, which the children will be glad to have during the long winter evenings.

PARCEL POST. See page 79 for prices.

	Each	10
Chestnut, American Sweet. A noble shade tree. Flowers in June. Nuts sweeter than other kinds. 3 to 4 feet	$0 50	$4 00
Pecan, Seedlings from selected nuts. These trees are grown here at Berlin, receiving the same care that we give to fruit trees. 4 to 5 feet	1 00	7 50
5 to 6 feet	1 50	12 50
6 to 7 feet	2 00	17 50
7 to 8 feet	2 50	22 50
8 to 10 feet	3 00	27 50
10 to 12 feet	5 00	45 00
Pecan, Indiana. 3 to 4 feet	1 50	12 50
Pecan, Busseron. 3 to 4 feet	1 50	12 50
Pecan, Butterick. 3 to 4 feet	1 50	12 50
Walnut (English), Seedlings from selected nuts. 2 to 3 feet.	50	4 50
Walnut (English), Mayette. 3 to 4 feet	1 50	12 50
Walnut (English), Franquette. 3 to 4 feet	1 50	12 50
Walnut (Black), Seedlings from selected nuts. 4 to 5 feet	50	4 00
5 to 6 feet	75	6 00
6 to 7 feet	1 00	7 50
7 to 8 feet	1 25	10 00
8 to 10 feet	1 50	12 50
10 to 12 feet	2 00	17 50
Walnut (Black), Thomas. 3 to 4 feet	1 25	10 00

English Walnuts are eagerly sought for almost everywhere. The nuts bring good prices and the trees give good shade



How to train Grape-vines at home. Note bagging in upper right-hand corner

Grapes—Seven Selected Sorts

Grapes are grown in all parts of the world, north and south, on high land and on low; they seem to thrive nearly as well in one place as in another. The kind of soil makes little difference, though it is probable that a heavy clay is better than a sandy soil. Vines thrive among rocks, on steep hillsides, and on rich bottom lands. Drainage is essential, as with all fruits, and in low pockets of land frost is likely to catch blossoms.

The newly planted vines should be mulched heavily with straw and manure, for 2 feet about the vine. They require lots of nitrogen, which the mulch will supply while it is saving moisture. Add whatever commercial fertilizer the vines may lack, as indicated in the chapter on feeding plants. For the first season the canes may be tied to stakes or allowed to run on the ground. After that they should be trained on trellises to make easy the spraying, cultivating, and picking. For home trellises, use the form you like or can get best.

1 to 4 vines are sold at the each rate; 5 to 49 vines are sold at the 10 rate; 50 to 299 vines are sold at the 100 rate; 300 vines or more are sold at the 1,000 rate.

PARCEL POST. See page 79 for prices.

	Strong Vines—Two-year Selects				One-year Vines			
	Each	10	100	1,000	Each	10	100	1,000
Catawba. Red.....	$0 10	$0 80	$6 00	$50 00	$0 10	$0 75	$4 00	$30 00
Concord. Black...	10	80	5 00	40 00	10	75	3 50	25 00
Delaware. Light red.....	10	80	6 00	50 00	10	75	4 00	30 00
Moore (Moore's Early). Black ...	10	80	6 00	50 00	10	75	4 00	30 00
Niagara. White....	10	80	6 00	50 00	10	75	4 00	30 00
Worden. Black.....	10	80	6 00	50 00	10	75	4 00	30 00
Wyoming. Red....	10	80	6 00	50 00	10	75	4 00	30 00

Black Grapes

CONCORD. Ripens the beginning of August. From sheer merit Concord has become the most popular Grape in the United States. Taking the country as a whole, more Concords are now in bearing than any other variety. No other Grape succeeds over such a wide area or in so many different soils. It is the standard by which others are judged—the standby in Grapes. New varieties may come, but they have to work hard to reach the Concord standard for market purposes. Matures early, bears well, ships well and sells well. Bunches big, berries juicy, sweet and delicious. Concord overcomes local Grape troubles and is safe to plant.

MOORE'S EARLY. Ripens a little before Concord. Berries large and fine; very black; bunches medium size, held together firmly; flesh pulpy, better than medium quality; flavor needs no apology anywhere. Stands handling and shipping well, and has an established reputation on all markets. Vines healthy and hardy, thrive in almost any soil or climate where Grapes will grow at all. Valuable market variety and for commercial planting perhaps leaves very little to be desired. Moore's Early is one of the most profitable Grapes to grow, as it makes a fine showing when packed properly, can be put on the market in advance of every other variety, when Grape-lovers are willing to pay almost any price for their favorite fruit, and it stands shipping in a way to leave nothing to be desired.

Concord Grapes

Worden. Large berries and bunches. A handsome black Grape with a beautiful bloom, and in quality the fruit is extra fine, being sweet and juicy.

Red Grapes

Catawba. Bunches and berries large, somewhat loosely formed. A general favorite and well known.

Delaware. Red. Small, compact bunches, with small berries. Skin thin, but firm; flesh sweet and refreshing. Of best quality.

Wyoming. Vine hardy and robust, with thick, leathery foliage; color light red with violet bloom; fruit very large, tender, sweet and juicy.

White Grapes

Niagara. Leading white market variety. Bunch and berry large, greenish white, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe. Quality excellent. August.

Glimpse of a commercial vineyard of 300 acres. Note cultivation, training, etc.

Small Fruits for Home-Gardens

Small fruits should be in your home-garden, no matter if you do have an orchard of apple, peach, or pear trees. Think of the wonderful flavor of Grapes, the delightful zest of Currants and Gooseberries, and a luscious pie of Blackberries, Dewberries, or Raspberries.

Grapes can be grown in any garden and trained along the fence. Currants, Raspberries, and the other bush fruits can be grown in out-of-the-way places. If you plant this fall or early next spring, you will be helping to increase our country's future food supply. There is no waste in small fruits.

Currant bush loaded with fruit—possible in every garden

Currants

Price, 15 cts. each, $1 for 10, $5 per 100, $40 per 1,000, except as noted.

PARCEL POST. See page 79 for prices.

Fay's Prolific. Best of all the red Currants. A great bearer, with long stems. Subacid.

Perfection. Red; large, with few seeds; good bearer.

Wilder. Strong grower; productive; fine quality. 15 cts. each, $1 for 10, $5 per 100, $35 per 1,000.

Black Maples. Deep black; large berries and bunches.

Gooseberries

Price, 20 cts. each, $1.25 for 10, $8 per 100, $70 per 1,000

PARCEL POST. See page 79 for prices.

Downing. Old; reliable; large fruiting; splendid quality; handsome and pale green in color; vigorous grower.

Houghton. Nearly always produces full crop, and never fails to produce a crop every year. One of the healthiest and hardiest; berries of medium size.

Pearl. Superior in size and quality; productive; hardy and does well in extremely cold climates; free from mildew.

Raspberries

Price, 15 cts. each, 75 cts. for 10, $3 per 100, $20 per 1,000.

PARCEL POST. See page 79 for prices.

Cumberland. Black. Ripens about midseason; very hardy and productive; handsome appearance and fruit of the largest. Healthy and vigorous.

Eureka. Black. Very early; good size and ripens quickly; valuable for early market.

Gregg. Black. Large; ripens about midseason; a heavy bearer, and a good general-purpose variety.

RASPBERRIES, continued

Kansas. Black. Firm, and among the best for all purposes.
Plum Farmer. Black. A new sort, but entirely worthy. Vigorous and productive.
Cuthbert. Red. A large late Raspberry, the leading sort everywhere; of very best quality.
Early King. Red. A splendid early variety; valuable for early market and of large size.
Miller. Red. Early; of good quality.
Perfection. Red. Popular in New York and New England.
Ruby. Red. Abundant crops; family garden sort.
St. Regis. Red. Almost an everbearing sort. All through the season the sturdy canes produce an abundance of large glowing red berries of delightful flavor.
Golden Queen. Yellow. Almost identical with Cuthbert, except that it is deep yellow. Produces large crops and sells for high prices.

St. Regis Raspberries

Blackberries

Price, 15 cts. each, 75 cts. for 10, $3.50 per 100, $25 per 1,000.

PARCEL POST. See page 79 for prices.

Eldorado. Jet-black berries of enormous size. The vines are strong, vigorous, and rarely fail to produce abundant crops. Flavor excellent.
Early Harvest. A valuable sort for the home gardener. Ripens before other sorts. Excellent quality and flavor.
Iceberg. A "white" Blackberry. Flesh is transparent. Quality excellent. Good for the home-garden.
Rathbun. Glossy black; large and well formed. Good quality.
Snyder. An old favorite. Very hardy. Excellent quality and flavor.

Dewberries

Price, 5 cts. each, 25 cts. for 10, $1.50 per 100, $12.50 per 1,000.

PARCEL POST. See page 79 for prices.

Austin. Black; large size berries of excellent flavor and quality; productive.
Lucretia. The best Dewberry. The berries are large, jet black, and have a pleasing, subacid flavor. Plants strong growers and bear enormous crops.

Home fruit and flower garden worth twenty times its cost. Dwarf trees are suitable

If you grow Strawberries for market, always use care and neatness in packing your fruit. The 32-basket crate shown here is the best container

Strawberries FOR HOME-GARDEN OR MARKET FIELD

Land intended for Strawberries should be well subdued for a year or so before the plants are put in. Do not plant Strawberries on the same land formerly used for an old bed until it has been cultivated in other crops for two or three years. Plant in the spring. The matted row is the only practical commercial system, though the hedge system has been used by some successful growers. This system undoubtedly produces the finer berries, though it requires more work. The hill system is suitable for gardens, where the plants are for recreation and entertainment rather than for the value of the berries they produce. When planting by the matted-row system, put the plants in rows 3 to 4 feet apart, and 15 to 24inches apart in the rows. Let them make runners all summer, and by fall you will have a thick row as wide as you permit the runners to set crowns. This should not be more than 12 to 15 inches. A cutter on the cultivator will clip the ends of runners that grow too wide. Old beds may be turned over, then all of the matted rows but about 6 inches at the centers ought to be turned down with a land-side plow. Go over the remaining plants with a hoe, and cut out all that have borne fruit, leaving the remaining young plants 6 or 8 inches apart. Then level off the plowed surface between the rows with a fine-toothed cultivator, and mulch the whole surface in the fall. North of southern Pennsylvania, mulches are necessary to protect plants from cold, as well as to keep the berries out of the dirt, but south of that the straw should not be put on till spring.

A hundred plants will make a patch for a family of four—but there won't be any surplus fruit. Better set five hundred plants, and have fruit for preserving or to sell to your neighbors. If the berries are not disposed of when freshly picked they may be preserved or canned for winter use. No waste here, you see.

Harrison Strawberry plants are the best that can be produced. If you have never bought any from us, include some with your order for trees, and we know

STRAWBERRIES, continued

you will be pleased with their quality as well as you are with the profit or the enjoyment from the berries they produce.

PARCEL POST. See page 79 for prices.

Prices of Strawberry Plants, for spring shipment only:

	100	250	500	1,000
Aroma. (Per.)	$0 90	$1 50	$2 25	$4 00
Bubach. (Imp.)	1 00	1 75	3 00	5 00
Brandywine. (Per.)	1 00	1 75	3 00	5 00
Big Joe. (Per.)	1 25	2 00	3 50	6 00
Campbell's Early. (Per.)	1 25	2 00	3 50	6 00
Chesapeake. (Per.)	1 00	1 75	3 00	5 00
Climax. (Per.)	90	1 50	2 25	4 00
Early Ozark. (Per.)	1 00	1 75	3 00	5 00
Excelsior. (Per.)	90	1 50	2 25	4 00
Fendall. (Imp.)	1 25	2 00	3 50	6 00
GANDY. (Per.)	60	1 00	1 60	3 00
Glen Mary. (Per.)	1 00	1 75	3 00	5 00
Haverland. (Imp.)	90	1 50	2 25	4 00
KLONDYKE. (Per.)	60	1 00	1 60	3 00
Lady Thompson. (Per.)	90	1 50	2 25	4 00
Lupton. (Per.)	1 75	3 00	5 00	9 00
Matthews. (Per.)	1 00	1 75	3 00	5 00
McAlpin. (Per.)	1 00	1 75	3 00	5 00
Missionary. (Per.)	90	1 50	2 25	4 00
Mitchell's Early. (Per.)	90	1 50	2 25	4 00
New York. (Per.)	1 00	1 75	3 00	5 00
Nick Ohmer. (Per.)	1 00	1 75	3 00	5 00
Parsons' Beauty. (Per.)	90	1 50	2 25	4 00
PROGRESSIVE. (Per.)	2 25	4 00	7 00	12 00
Sample. (Imp.)	1 00	1 75	3 00	5 00
SUPERB. (Per.)	2 25	4 00	7 00	12 00
Tennessee Prolific. (Per.)	1 00	1 75	3 00	5 00
Warfield. (Imp.)	90	1 50	2 25	4 00
Wm. Belt. (Per.)	1 00	1 75	3 00	5 00
Woolverton. (Per.)	1 00	1 75	3 00	5 00

Everbearing Strawberries

PROGRESSIVE. There seems to be many so-called everbearing berries, but the number that actually answers the description is small. Of these we believe Progressive tops the list. It is preëminently a home-garden berry, although the fruit may be shipped short distances if properly packed. The method of raising these berries is the same as for the other sorts, excepting that for the first season all blossoms that come before the first or middle of July should be cut off. The berries are of medium size but the plants bear so freely that one forgets the size and is amazed at the quantity; and the supply does not fail until after severe frosts come. The berries are delicious during the whole season. See prices in regular list.

A Strawberry bed is one of the most important parts of a home-garden

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES, continued

SUPERB. This variety is well named, and it is often a question whether Superb is not the equal of Progressive. So far as growth is concerned the two are almost identical, but Superb does not bear such great clusters of fruit. Superb seems to be a better variety for the North than the South. It is a good variety for home-gardens or for growing on a large scale for market. The fruit is firm, ships well, and appeals to the buyer who caters to a high-class trade as well as to the consumer who likes to have delicious berries late in the year. See prices in regular list.

Early Strawberries

Early Ozark. Extra-good variety for first markets. Plants healthy, with many large deep red berries. The fruit that brings real money at the opening of the season.

Excelsior. Early. Large, firm, high colored, and well shaped. Immensely productive and will replace Mitchell's Early wherever tried. Shape and color like a Wilson; plant is large and robust.

Mitchell's Early. Extra early. Healthy, rampant, many crowns; berries scarlet, rich, mild, acid.

Campbell's Early. This berry has "made a hit" with growers in New Jersey, who say it is productive and profitable.

Climax. Extra early; large; dark red; conical, with glossy surface; prolific fruiter.

Mid-Season Strawberries

KLONDYKE. Berries uniform, shapely, rich dark red, mild and delicious, very juicy, and handsome, sell quickly. Plants are tall, compact; stalks strong; leaves light green. Abundant runners and an unusual number of crowns. Yields are wonderful. Blossoms are perfect but do not fully fertilize themselves and need other sorts near. The name is suggestive of the results this variety brings—often a gold mine would fall behind this Strawberry in bringing profits. Our best-paying early berry.

BUBACH. Large size and handsome color are its most valuable characteristics. Color is a beautiful bright red, neither dark nor light. Foliage is dark and waxy. Berries thick, meaty, fine grained, often weighing an ounce and a quarter each. Plants thrive in any soil and in any section, and have stout crowns, with very short stems.

HAVERLAND. A medium-early variety of fine appearance. Berries are medium to large, rich, bright red, long and pointed, and very tempting in appearance. Will thrive in any soil and under almost all conditions; dark, long leaves; lots of strong runners formed; crops are nearly always large. Should be well pollenized by other kinds growing near.

Lady Thompson. Early. Strong, upright plants root deeply; many long runners. Thrives in all soils, but best in rich loam or sand. Berries medium to large, regular, glossy pink, solid, meaty, excellent.

Lupton. A berry that is in favor in northern markets; good size; bright color.

Matthews. Originated in Maryland. Fruit quite large, uniform in size and color, firm, and produced freely.

Missionary. Early. Medium size; good color and fine flavor.

New York. A popular sort for home-gardens and nearby markets; large; few seeds; and very sweet.

PARSONS. Berries begin to ripen at mid-season and continue until Gandy comes in. Dark red, thick, blunt, mild, fine in flavor and looks. Plants healthy, sturdy, and produce twice as many crowns as other sorts. Parsons will thrive and is popular nearly everywhere.

Tennessee. Early. Medium size; long; bright; fine grained, juicy. For western sections.

FOR PRICES OF STRAWBERRIES SEE PAGE 41

Strawberries as inter-crop among apple trees will help to make the orchard profitable from the start

MID-SEASON STRAWBERRIES, continued

Warfield. Early. Rampant grower, with many runners. Berries glossy, dark red, rich, exceedingly juicy, very firm. Popular canning variety and a superior shipper. Fine in the West.

Woolverton. Succeeds on light soil; bears freely over a long period.

Late Strawberries

GANDY. One of the latest of all Strawberries. Not only does it bring the very highest prices, but yields tremendous crops of a quality that leaves nothing to be desired in flavor, texture, color and keeping qualities. Bright red, with somewhat smooth surface. Foliage broad and dark green. Berries are borne on long, upright stems, well above the leaves and dirt. Will not spoil if picking is neglected for a few days after they are ripe. As a late market sort and long-distance shipper, the best kind we have grown. Plant is a perfect bloomer, strong and vigorous, but should be set near other bisexuals. The heaviest crops and most perfect fruit will grow on heavy, rich, bottom land. Our best-paying late berry.

Aroma. Late. Strong, sturdy plants; abundant crops nearly always, even when weather and soil are unfavorable. Berries large, conical or round, very regular, dark, glossy red, quality excellent.

Big Joe. Brilliant red, with bright green calyx; flavor delicious; splendid for table or preserving.

Brandywine. Late. Strong, upright with erect fruit stems. Abundance of large berries; good color and shape; peculiar and very fine flavor. Ripens mid-season until blossoms are killed by frost.

Chesapeake. Late. Fruit uniformly large, firm, and without green tips; does best in rich, damp land.

Fendall. Strong, vigorous, clean, healthy; 2 inches higher than any other variety we have. Foliage light green and has not shown the slightest blemish. Berries equal any in size and, unlike most large kinds, are of delicious flavor.

McAlpin. A new berry; exceptionally strong grower; an excellent sort for local markets.

Nick Ohmer. Medium to late. Popular sort. Berries beautiful carmine, large, firm; unusually delicious flavor. Long fruit-stems. Fine shipper for fancy trade. Leading variety with large growers.

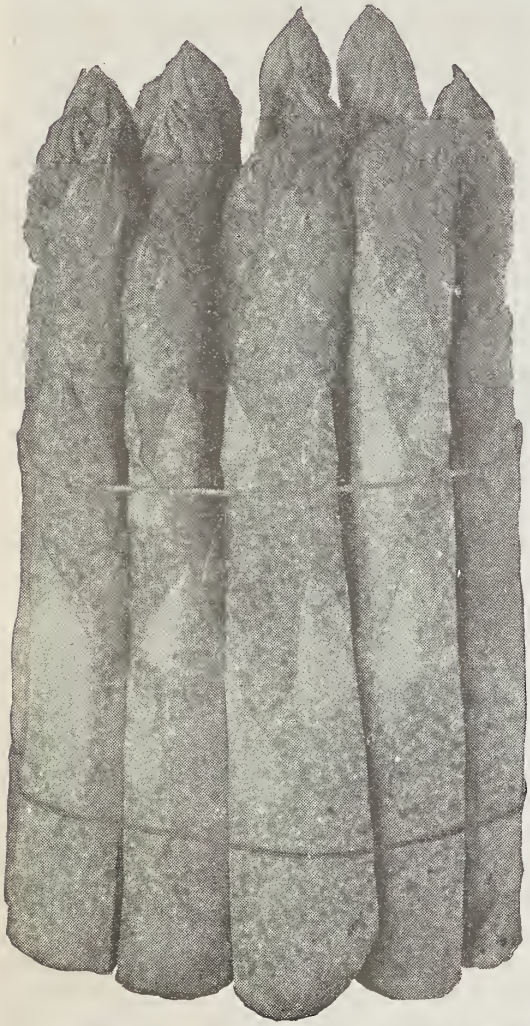
Sample. Late. Large size, excellent quality, bright red, very firm, rich. A standard shipping variety; also fine for home use. Fruit of uniform size.

Wm. Belt. Large and handsome fruit; bright red, dotted with golden yellow seeds; unsurpassed for table use.

POR PRICES OF STRAWBERRIES, SEE PAGE 41

Asparagus

Many planters prefer one-year plants, as they suffer less in transplanting. The preparation of the bed should be made in a most thorough manner, as it is to last for a number of years. A deep sandy loam with an abundance of decayed organic matter is the best soil.



Planting is best done in the spring as early as the soil can be worked in good condition. Run furrows with plow and clean out with shovel to a depth of 1 foot. Place well-rotted stable manure thickly in the trench, then just a slight covering with the soil, on top of which place the crowns about 2 feet apart; spread out the roots and cover them very shallow. After the plants start to grow, work the soil to them gradually until it becomes level. The plants should be frequently cultivated and kept clean.

The dead tops should be mown off in the fall and furrows should be thrown on the rows from each side, and the middles cleaned out. This will cause the bed to warm up early in the spring.

If big shoots are wanted you must manure and fertilize heavily, for on the fertility of the soil depends the profit of the crop. Five hundred pounds of kainit to an acre, applied in the fall when bedding, and five hundred pounds of fish or tankage, and five hundred pounds of acid phosphate harrowed in, in the early spring, will answer where commercial fertilizers are used. Asparagus is a gross feeder, and the soil can scarcely be made too rich.

The location of the bed should be carefully selected, the soil carefully prepared and the plants well cultivated if best results are expected.

Prices: 2-year crowns, 45 cts. for 10, $1.50 per 100, $6 per 1,000

10 to 49 crowns are sold at the 10 rate; 50 to 299 crowns are sold at the 100 rate; 300 or more crowns are sold at the 1,000 rate.

PARCEL POST. See page 79 for prices.

Barr's Mammoth. A medium-early, tender, crisp, light green variety of which the yield is always enormous; stalks large; good for all purposes.

Conover's Colossal. Of fine quality, white, tender and high flavored. Often cut the second year.

Donald's Elmira. Very delicate green, tender and brittle; size immense; stalks uniformly large, and can be tied in bunches without trimming, giving more salable Asparagus in the same growth.

Giant Argenteuil. A very early variety, producing heavy crops of the largest white stalks. It is very long lived, holds its lead in all the largest Asparagus sections, as it makes a good show in market, and always brings the best prices of any Asparagus.

Palmetto. Large, productive and of high quality; dark green. Ten days to two weeks earlier than other kinds.

Department of Ornamentals

There is a difference between a "home" and a "house." The first is surrounded by a border of shrubs and blooming plants, while the lawn is shaded with massive maples, or elms, or lindens. The second is only a shelter, whether built of wood or marble. Nor do rich interior decorations make up for the lack of exterior attractions.

The worst "barn" of a place can be changed into an attractive and desirable residence, so far as the outward surroundings can make it so. The merely expensive home can be changed to a really beautiful place. Bare foundations can be covered up with a living green which is as handsome as they were ugly before. The hot sun can be used to make greater growth in trees, instead of beating in on porches and at windows, and instead of blistering paint.

Icy winds and hard storms may have their force broken by thick evergreens, resulting, among other things, in simplification of the heating problem. Drives and approaches lined on both sides with Maples, Elms, and Lindens are avenues of lasting delight.

Maples, Arborvitæs, Spruces, Pines, Privet hedges, Roses, shrubs, are so easy to plant and care for that no one should ignore his opportunity to make his home beautiful and valuable, at small expense.

So it is with all kinds of trees and shrubs. Each has a use and a place. And nine times out of ten the home you wish was yours has been made beautiful easily and quickly, with a few shrubs and trees bought and planted at a cost so small that it need not be considered.

It is a well-accepted fact that trees and shrubs greatly increase the value of any property, while the comforts and looks are immeasurably increased. The majority of men do not need any argument to convince them of this. The idea that to have things beautiful and well laid out takes much money, much skill, or much trouble and care, is wrong, It is easy, it does not cost much, and every owner can tell for himself what trees and shrubs to plant and how to place them, unless his place is very large. Then only are the services of a landscape architect needed.

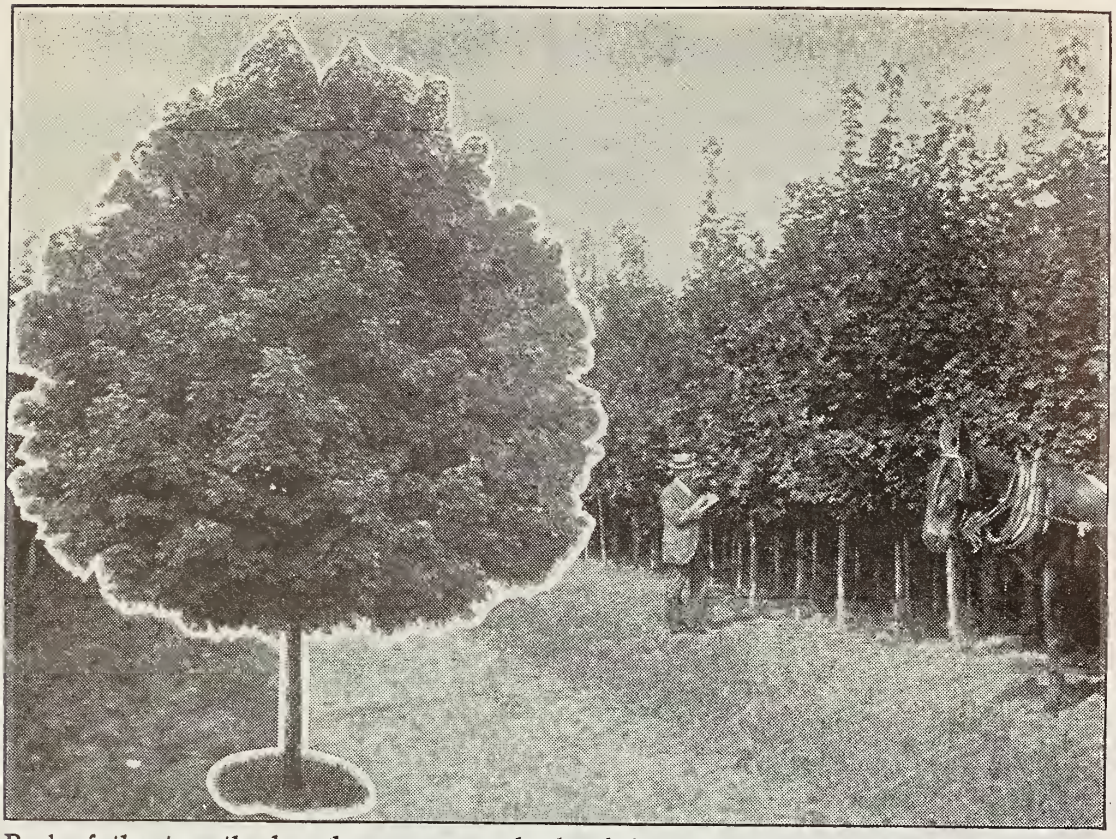
Through the whole list of handsome and quick-growing trees and shrubs, we have splendid specimens to offer you. They have been grown in good soil, with wise care, under the best conditions generally, and by men who understand growing deciduous and evergreen trees. The treatment needed for them is entirely different in many ways from that required for fruit trees.

Special attention is directed to our Koster's Blue Spruce, Hemlock Spruce, Blue Cedar, Pyramidal Arborvitæ, American Arborvitæ, Roses, California Privet, Norway and Silver Maples. We can beat the world on Privet, Norway Maples, and *Berberis Thunbergii.*

Planting Hints. In preparing the ground for the trees, dig at least 2 feet deep and 3 feet wide. Thoroughly mix the soil you take out, and then you can put about a foot of it back. A recent development is to use a small amount of dynamite in preparing the holes. Run a bar down 30 or 40 inches, and explode a third, a half, or a whole stick at the bottom of the hole. The charge should not throw out the dirt, but heave it.

Start the trees 10 inches deeper than you want them to set. Sprinkle fine dirt in among the roots, and, as you continue to do this, jolt the trees up and down so as to settle the dirt in among the fine roots. As the hole fills up keep packing the dirt. Use a heavy maul and come now on the dirt with all your weight. You cannot get it too tight about the roots. This packing is one of the secrets of getting trees to grow. The top inch or two of dirt, however, should be loose to conserve moisture. Trees finally should set just about 2 inches deeper than they did in the nursery.

After planting, you may water the trees liberally. We strongly recommend that you mulch immediately underneath newly planted trees. Hay, cut straw, and buckwheat hulls are good material to use for this. A layer 6 inches thick is not too deep. Such a mulch will keep the ground damp all the time, and will prevent nearly all evaporation. Unless you use this mulch it will be necessary to hoe around the tree every week or so to keep a mulch of dust on the surface to conserve the moisture. The after-treatment of both trees and shrubs is determined easily by watchful care.



Back of the tree the broad nursery row, back of the row a strong guiding hand controls the methods and men that train the seedlings to the sturdy trees we grow

SHADE TREES, continued

NORWAY MAPLES.

This tree towers a hundred feet high when fully grown. For lining the sides of lanes and roads, for the lawn, to protect the house from sun and weather, for shade, for beauty and satisfaction, and for real permanent worth in all landscape planting, there are no other trees so thoroughly valuable. The growth is rapid, and Norway Maples are at home in the mountains, but will thrive at any elevation and in nearly any soil to be found in this country. The leaves are typical of the Maple family, large and bright green, fading to gold in the fall. Trunk and branches are sturdy and strong, lending an effect of ruggedness. Branches and foliage are thick and compact growing, and the head, which is round topped, is carried not far above the ground. Our Norway Maples are beauties. We have blocks of them that are the finest we have ever seen. They are 12 to 16 feet high with perfectly straight trunks that will caliper a good 3 inches at the base. The heads are broad, symmetrical, with lower branches at least 6 feet above the ground. Send your order as soon as you can, so you will be sure to get some of these splendid trees.

Prices of Norway Maples:

	Each	10	100	1,000
7 to 8 feet, 1 inch caliper	$0 60	$5 00	$45 00	$400 00
8 to 9 feet, 1¼ inches caliper	75	6 00	55 00	500 00
9 to 10 feet, 1½ inches caliper	1 00	9 00	80 00	700 00
10 to 12 feet, 1½ to 1¾ inches caliper	1 50	14 00	125 00	1,000 00
12 to 14 feet, 1¾ to 2 inches caliper	2 00	17 50	150 00	1,250 00
14 to 16 feet, 2 to 2½ inches caliper	3 00	25 00	200 00	1,500 00
2½ to 3 inches caliper	4 00	30 00	250 00	2,000 00
3 to 3½ inches caliper	5 00	40 00	300 00	2,500 00
3½ to 4 inches caliper	6 00	50 00	400 00	3,000 00
4 inches caliper	7 00	60 00		
5 inches caliper	8 00	70 00		
6 inches caliper	9 00	80 00		

SHADE TREES, continued

	Each	10
Maple, Ash-leaved, or **Box Elder** (*Acer Negundo*). 6 to 7 feet.	$0 25	$2 25
7 to 8 feet	30	2 50
8 to 10 feet	35	3 00
10 to 12 feet	50	4 50
12 to 14 feet	75	6 00
Maple, Colchicum or **Red** (*Acer rubrum*). 8 to 10 feet	2 00	17 50
10 to 12 feet	3 00	25 00

MAPLE, SUGAR (*Acer saccharum*). Not far from the head of the list of handsome and all-round good shade trees for street and lawn. Leaves in summer are green and beautiful; in autumn, scarlet and orange. Growth thick and dense; large and stately.

	Each	10	100	1,000
5 to 6 feet	$0 40	$3 00	$27 00	$250 00
6 to 7 feet	50	4 00	32 00	300 00
7 to 8 feet	75	7 00	60 00	500 00
8 to 9 feet	1 00	9 00	80 00	700 00
9 to 10 feet	1 50	12 50	110 00	1,000 00
10 to 12 feet	2 00	17 50		
12 to 14 feet	3 00	25 00		

MAPLE, SILVER (*Acer dasycarpum*). The name comes from the color of the leaves. Underneath these are the same shade as new, bright silver; on top they are light green. Many of them are carried on their edges, and when wind blows the trees are alive with silver and green flashes. In the fall the leaves fade to pale yellow. A rapid grower, and a good street and ornamental tree.

	Each	10	100	1,000
8 to 10 feet	$0 75	$6 00	$50 00	$400 00
10 to 12 feet	1 00	8 00	70 00	600 00
12 to 14 feet	1 50	10 00	90 00	800 00
14 to 16 feet	2 00	15 00	125 00	1,000 00
16 to 20 feet	3 00	25 00	200 00	1,500 00

MAPLE, SCHWEDLER'S (*Acer Schwedleri*). This Maple has three distinct changes of dress in a season. In spring it is purple and crimson, in summer dark green, and in fall brown and red.

	Each	10
8 to 10 feet	$1 75	$15 00
10 to 12 feet	2 50	20 00
12 to 14 feet	3 00	25 00
14 to 16 feet	4 00	30 00
Maple, Wier's Cut-leaved (*Acer saccharinum Wieri*).		
5 to 6 feet	50	4 00
6 to 7 feet	60	5 00
7 to 8 feet	75	6 00
8 to 10 feet	1 00	8 00

The Oaks

Oak, Bear (*Quercus ilicifolia*). Spreading shrub or small tree, rarely attaining a height of 20 feet. May be used for covering hillsides.

	Each	10
8 to 10 feet	$3 50	$30 00
10 to 12 feet	5 00	40 00
12 to 14 feet	6 00	50 00
14 to 16 feet	7 50	
Oak, Black Jack (*Quercus marilandica*). 8 to 10 feet	3 50	30 00
10 to 12 feet	5 00	40 00
12 to 14 feet	6 00	50 00
14 to 16 feet	7 50	

Entrance to Glen Riddle Farms, on the Maryland state highway (cement road), between Baltimore and Ocean City. Four miles from Berlin. Planted by Harrisons' Nurseries, Spring, 1915.

SHADE TREES, continued

Oak, Bur or **Mossy Cup** (*Quercus macrocarpa*). A native tree of spreading form and vigorous growth; the largest of the Oaks. Foliage deeply lobed, silvery green in color, toning to yellow and brown in fall; branches corky.

	Each	10
8 to 10 feet	$3 50	$30 00
10 to 12 feet	5 00	40 00
12 to 14 feet	6 00	50 00
14 to 16 feet	7 50	

Oak, Pin (*Quercus palustris*). The daintiest and most graceful of the Oaks, with deeply cut, bright, fresh green foliage, fading to deep brilliant scarlet in autumn. A very graceful tree for the lawn and fine for streets or roadsides.

	Each	10
4 to 5 feet	$1 00	$7 50
5 to 6 feet	1 50	12 50
6 to 7 feet	2 00	17 50
7 to 8 feet	2 50	20 00
8 to 10 feet	3 50	30 00

Oak, Red (*Quercus rubra*). American Red Oak. An American species of large size and rapid growth; foliage deeply lobed, glossy green in color, turning to shades of orange and brown in fall.

	Each	10
5 to 6 feet	$1 00	$9 00
6 to 7 feet	1 25	10 00
7 to 8 feet	1 75	15 00
8 to 10 feet	2 25	20 00
10 to 12 feet	3 00	25 00
12 to 14 feet	5 00	40 00
14 to 16 feet	7 50	

Oak, Scarlet (*Quercus coccinea*). Of rapid growth, pyramidal outline, especially fine in autumn with its brilliant-colored foliage. Grows well up in high and dry situations.

	Each	10
5 to 6 feet	$1 50	$12 50
6 to 7 feet	2 00	17 50
8 to 10 feet	3 50	30 00
10 to 12 feet	4 00	35 00

SHADE TREES, continued

Oak, White (*Quercus alba*). A tall, majestic tree with a broad, round-topped crown. Leaves mostly divided into seven lobes, the larger segments usually shallow lobed. They are highly colored with red at the time of unfolding, soon becoming silvery white, at maturity bright green above, pale or glaucous beneath, fading in autumn with rich tones of purple and vinous red and tardily separating from the branches, sometimes not until spring. One of the finest Oaks for lawn or landscape.

	Each	10
8 to 10 feet	$3 50	$30 00
10 to 12 feet	5 00	40 00

Oriental Plane

PLANE, ORIENTAL (*Platanus orientalis*). One of the best trees for street planting. Has a wide, round-topped head and heavy, thick trunk and branches. The dense foliage makes it a desirable shade tree. A rapid grower.

	Each	10	100
5 to 6 feet	$0 45	$4 00	$35 00
6 to 7 feet	50	4 50	40 00
7 to 8 feet	75	7 00	60 00
8 to 10 feet	1 00	9 00	80 00
10 to 12 feet	2 00	17 50	160 00
12 to 14 feet	3 00	22 50	175 00
14 to 16 feet	4 00	25 00	200 00

SHADE TREES, continued

CAROLINA POPLAR

(*Populus caroliniana*). One of the most popular park and street trees during the last generation. Symmetrical head and glossy leaves. We have extra-good young trees.

	Each	10
4 to 5 feet	$0 30	$2 50
5 to 6 feet	35	3 00
6 to 7 feet	40	3 50
7 to 8 feet	45	4 00
8 to 10 feet	60	5 00

Poplar, Lombardy (*Populus nigra italica*). A tall, spire-like tree, used for screens and formal planting. It is fast growing, distinctiy ornamental and beautiful.

	Each	10
7 to 8 feet	$1 00	$9 00
8 to 10 feet	1 25	10 00
10 to 12 feet	1 50	12 50

Carolina Poplar

GENERAL LIST

PARCEL POST. See page 79 for prices.

Ailanthus glandulosa (Tree of Heaven).

	Each	10
8 to 10 feet	$1 25	$10 00
10 to 12 feet	1 50	12 50
12 to 14 feet	$2 00	$15 00
14 to 16 feet	2 50	20 00

Ash, Black (*Fraxinus nigra*). 4 to 5 feet. 75 6 00

Ash, Mountain (*Sorbus americana*). 5 to 6 feet. 1 00 9 00

6 to 7 feet. 1 25 10 00

Beech, Purple (*Fagus atropurpurea*). 3 to 4 feet. 90 7 50

4 to 5 feet. . . 1 00 8 00

5 to 6 feet. . . 2 00 17 50

Catalpa Bungei is a pleasing lawn tree of formal appearance

Birch, European (*Betula alba*).

8 to 10 feet	2 00	17 50
10 to 12 feet	2 50	20 00
12 to 14 feet	3 00	25 00
14 to 16 feet	3 50	30 00

CATALPA BUNGEI (Round-headed Catalpa). Very hardy and effective; much used in formal gardens; has the outlines of the standard bay trees. 6-foot stems.

	Each	10
1-yr. crowns	$1 50	$12 50
2-yr. crowns	2 50	20 00

Catalpa speciosa (Indian Bean Tree).

5 to 6 feet	50	4 00
6 to 7 feet	60	5 00
7 to 8 feet	75	6 00
8 to 10 feet	1 25	10 00

SHADE TREES, continued

ELM, AMERICAN (*Ulmus americana*). Wide-spreading, gracefully curving branches growing up in a form like the outline of long-stemmed flowers in a tall vase.

	Each	10
5 to 6 feet	$0 60	$5 00
6 to 7 feet	75	6 00
7 to 8 feet	1 50	12 50
8 to 10 feet	2 00	18 00
10 to 12 feet	2 50	20 00

Ginkgo, or Maidenhair Tree.

3 to 4 feet	75	6 00
4 to 5 feet	1 00	7 50
5 to 6 feet	1 25	10 00
6 to 7 feet	1 50	12 50
7 to 8 feet	2 00	17 50
8 to 10 feet	3 00	25 00

Horse-Chestnut, European (*Æsculus Hippocastanum*).

6 to 7 feet	1 00	8 00
7 to 8 feet	1 25	10 00
8 to 10 feet	1 75	15 00
10 to 12 feet	2 50	20 00

Horse-Chestnut, Double White.

4 to 5 feet	75	6 00
5 to 6 feet	1 00	8 00
6 to 7 feet	1 25	10 00

Judas Tree, or Red-Bud (*Cercis canadensis*). 4 to 5 feet..... 50 4 00
5 to 6 feet..... 75 6 00
6 to 7 feet..... 1 00 7 50

LINDEN, AMERICAN (*Tilia americana*). A fast-growing, graceful tree. Leaves heart-shaped and dark above, pale beneath; flowers creamy white, in graceful clusters, very early in the summer.

	Each	10
7 to 8 feet	$1 25	$10 00
8 to 10 feet	1 75	15 00
10 to 12 feet	2 00	17 50
12 to 14 feet	3 00	25 00
14 to 16 feet	4 00	35 00

Linden, European (*Tilia europæa*). 4 to 5 feet..... 60 5 00
5 to 6 feet..... 75 6 00

Locust, Honey (*Gleditsia triacanthos*). 4 to 5 feet..... 50 4 00
5 to 6 feet..... 60 5 00
6 to 7 feet..... 75 6 00
7 to 8 feet..... 1 00 9 00

Locust, Black (*Robinia Pseudacacia*). 8 to 10 feet..... 1 00 7 50
10 to 12 feet..... 1 25 10 00
12 to 14 feet..... 1 50 12 50
14 to 16 feet..... 2 50 20 00

Mulberry, Teas' Weeping (*Morus alba pendula*). Grafted on a standard 6 to 8 feet high, the limbs sweep to the ground, clothed with curiously lobed foliage and forming a delightful canopy.

	Each	10
6-foot stems, 2-year heads	$2 00	$17 50

Tulip Tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*). 5 to 6 feet..... 50 4 00
8 to 10 feet..... 1 00 9 00
10 to 12 feet..... 1 50 12 50

Willow, Babylonian Weeping (*Salix babylonica*). 4 to 5 feet. 50 4 00
6 to 7 feet..... 75 6 00
7 to 8 feet..... 1 00 7 50
8 to 10 feet..... 1 25 10 00
10 to 12 feet..... 1 50 12 50
12 to 14 feet..... 2 00 17 50

A screen of evergreens will break the force of the winds and save you fuel and money in winter. It's attractive, too

Evergreens for All Places

You can use evergreens anywhere and everywhere. A small city lot, a larger estate, or the great city park alike call for the use of these beautiful trees. And out of the great number of varieties you can find one or more that will fit, when any other shrub or tree would be entirely out of place.

The tall and stately Pines, the spreading Hemlocks, the sentinel-like Junipers, the dense Arborvitæs can be arranged so skilfully that they have the appearance of permanence and solidity, of grace and artistic taste. Without evergreens our landscapes and home grounds would indeed be bare and forbidding.

A double row of Arborvitæs or Spruces, on the windward side, will make the house warmer; will protect the barn and stock from severe winds, driving snow, and sleet; will save your vegetable garden or orchard from untimely frosts.

A group of evergreens makes the best sort of screen to cut off unsightly scenes; a hedge gives a feeling of privacy and security; while in winter days the dark green foliage makes a bit of color in the winter landscape and the trees become almost like old familiar friends.

Evergreens may be planted during April and the first part of May. A very good time to plant them is during the latter part of August and the first of September, especially if we have plenty of rain. At this time of the year they should be given an abundant supply of water when planting. This should be put in the hole after the tree is set and the soil has been well rammed around the tree and before the hole is filled. Then fill the hole with loose soil, and mulch.

Evergreens ought to have a good, prepared soil, to do their best, and most of them do not thrive in a wet situation. Manure must not come in contact with their roots, but may be used for mulching to great advantage.

Planting is a very important feature and should be done with utmost care. They should not be planted too deep nor too shallow, as the roots of most evergreens in their natural state are very shallow. After the roots have been well covered with fine soil, with your foot or stamper press the ground very firmly. After the ground has been firmly tramped around the roots, loose soil should be put around the tree until the hole is level. Then mulch them, if possible, to prevent evaporation.

EVERGREENS, continued

Evergreen roots can stand but little exposure to the sun and air; therefore, if not ready to plant them when received, they should be heeled in the ground at once and given a good drenching of water. If not shipped with a ball of earth, they should be puddled well before heeling-in or planting. Make a puddle of water and soil in a tub, stir well until it is the thickness of cream, then dip the roots well in this mixture.

Burlaped Roots. When the roots of evergreen trees and shrubs are well balled and wrapped with burlap by the nurseryman, it is usually best not to remove this wrapping, but to soak the ball in water a few minutes and plant the tree with ball and burlap intact, cutting the tying cords before filling the hole.

PARCEL POST: We do not ship evergreen trees by parcel post.

ALL EVERGREENS BALLED AND BURLAPED WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE

The Arborvitaes

Useful evergreen trees, quite different in appearance from any of the pines and spruces. The foliage, or "leaves," is flattish instead of needle-like, and has a tendency to set on edge, especially with certain varieties. None of the Arborvitæs gets very large, and all, excepting Western, are slow growers. This makes them valuable where space is limited and you want the trees to stay small. The odd shapes and colors of some of the varieties make them especially well adapted for planting where they stand alone. They make wonderful hedges, and rarely do we find a planting of any size where some variety is not used for this purpose. The tall and dwarf varieties are adapted to many places. We have given special care to the trees offered; you cannot find better specimens at any price.

AMERICAN ARBORVITÆ (*Thuya occidentalis*). Excellent for hedges but equally adaptable for specimens, masses, and screens. See page 63 for description and prices.

	Each	10
Arborvitæ, Ellwanger's Siberian (*T. occidentalis Ellwangeriana*).		
2 to 3 feet	$1 50	$12 50
Arborvitæ, Globular (*T. globosa*).		
18 to 24 inches	1 50	12 50
Arborvitæ, Hovey's Globular.		
2 to 3 feet	2 00	17 50
3 to 4 feet	3 00	25 00

Arborvitæ, Chinese (*Biota orientalis*). Foliage deep green. Pyramidal outline like our native Arborvitæ, but the foliage is more delicate.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	$1 50	$12 50	$100 00
3 to 4 ft.	2 00	17 50	
4 to 5 ft.	3 00	27 50	
5 to 6 ft.	4 00	37 50	

	Each	10
Arborvitæ, Fern-like (*T. occidentalis filicoides*).		
2 to 3 feet	$2 00	$17 50
3 to 4 feet	3 00	25 00
Arborvitæ, Pyramidal (*T. pyramidalis*). 18 to 24 in.	1 00	9 00
2 to 3 feet	1 50	12 50
Arborvitæ (*T. compacta*). 12 to 18 in.	1 00	9 00

American Arborvitæ

The Cedars

BLUE VIRGINIA (*Juniperus virginiana glauca*). A variety of the Virginia Cedar, but with far more beautiful foliage than the older type. The color is dark bluish green, and is brought out to the best advantage when shown against a background of dark green trees or shrubs. The foliage has the same pungent, fragrant odor as the older familiar Cedar. This variety makes a splendid specimen tree for lawn plantings, for screens between the house and service yard, or for low windbreaks. It is seldom advisable to plant any variety of Cedars near an apple orchard, but there are so many other uses that the trees are almost indispensable. We have given special attention to the Cedars in our nursery, with the result that the trees we now have are worthy of being classed as "specimens." They are shapely, well branched, and have been root-pruned and transplanted, thus forming a large ball of roots. We are sure they will please all of our customers.

	Each	10
18 to 24 inches	$1 50	$12 50
2 to 3 feet	2 50	22 50

Cedar, Indian (*Cedrus Deodara*) Has bluish green foliage growing in bunches. Cones, 5 or 6 inches long, grow here and there on the branches. The trees form broad-based pyramids. Particularly adapted to southern conditions.

	Each	10
12 to 18 inches	$0 60	$5 00
3 to 4 feet	2 00	17 50
5 to 6 feet	4 00	35 00
6 to 7 feet	5 00	45 00
8 to 10 feet	7 00	60 00
10 to 12 feet	8 00	70 00
Cedar, Japanese (*Cryptomeria japonica*). 18 to 24 inches	1 50	12 50
2 to 3 feet	2 50	22 50
Cedar, Red (*Juniperus virginiana*). 18 to 24 inches	1 00	9 00
2 to 3 feet	2 00	17 50

Canadian Hemlock, or Hemlock Spruce, is one of our handsomest native evergreens.

Canadian Hemlock

A native American tree of which everyone should be proud. It grows naturally from Canada to Alabama, forming dense forests of valuable timber. In open landscapes the Hemlock is a most beautiful tree. The main branches grow almost straight from the trunk, while the branchlets droop gracefully, giving the entire tree an appearance entirely distinct from other evergreens. The foliage is narrow and feathery, light green when first showing, but changing to deep green at maturity. The Hemlocks thrive best in a moist situation and in groups. A mature tree will reach 60 feet in height, and in favored places some specimens may grow to 90 or 100 feet. The Canadian Hemlock, or Hemlock Spruce, is almost as valuable as the Arborvitæs for hedges, screens, and windbreaks. For massing around the house foundations it is extremely valuable, but in such a position the trees should be trimmed to make a dense growth.

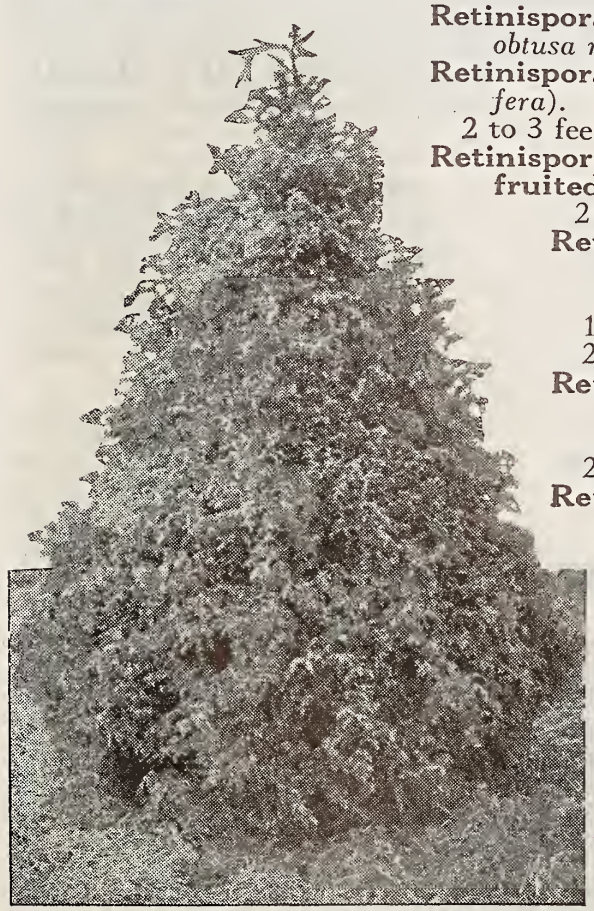
	Each	10	100
2 to 3 feet	$2 00	$17 50	$150 00
3 to 4 feet	3 00	27 50	250 00
4 to 5 feet	4 00	37 50	350 00
5 to 6 feet	5 00	47 50	450 00

The Retinisporas

This class of evergreen trees is frequently, and properly, used at the foundations of residences and other buildings. Many times they are planted at the base of a terrace or at the foot of a slope of ground. A group of Retinisporas at the border of a lawn, or at the edge of taller evergreens like the pines, spruces, or cedars, makes an effect not obtained by any other combination of trees. Retinisporas are "family" trees, for close planting seems to suit them best; they do not like to be alone, nor do they thrive in places exposed to strong and cold winds. In summer the foliage of all the varieties is rather light in color, but after cold weather comes it turns to a deep rich shade that is in marked contrast to that of other evergreens. The color contrast is particularly marked when the Retinisporas are arranged among large groups of evergreens or with rhododendrons and laurels. In all cases the Retinisporas are of great value. We send our specimens carefully packed, balled, and burlaped, so that they are sure to reach you safely and in a condition to begin growing at once.

PARCEL POST. We do not ship Retinisporas by parcel post.

	Each	10
RETINISPORA, JAPANESE (*Retinispora obtusa*).		
18 to 24 inches	$1 50	$12 50
2 to 3 feet	2 00	17 50
Retinispora (*R. obtusa magnifica*). 18 to 24 inches	1 50	12 50
2 to 3 feet	2 00	17 50
Retinispora, Dwarf Golden (*R. obtusa nana aurea*). 3 to 4 feet.	3 00	27 50
Retinispora, Japanese (*R. filifera*). 18 to 24 inches	1 50	12 50
2 to 3 feet	2 00	17 50
Retinispora, Japanese Pea-fruited (*R. pisifera*). 18 to 24 in.	1 50	12 50
2 to 3 feet	2 00	17 50
Retinispora, Japanese Golden Pea-fruited (*R. pisifera aurea*).		
18 to 24 inches	1 50	12 50
2 to 3 feet	2 00	17 50
Retinispora, Japanese Plume-like (*R. plumosa*). 18 to 24 inches	1 50	12 50
2 to 3 feet	2 00	17 50
Retinispora, Japanese Golden Plume-like (*R. plumosa aurea*).		
18 to 24 inches	1 50	12 50
2 to 3 feet	2 00	17 50
Retinispora, Sulphur-tinted (*R. sulphurea*). 12 to 18 inches	1 50	12 50
Retinispora, Veitch's Japanese (*R. squarrosa Veitchii*).		
18 to 24 inches	1 50	12 50
2 to 3 feet	2 00	17 50



Veitch's Japanese Retinispora is one of the most popular for general planting

Around our homes we want the trees we like best. Sometimes these are not the most suitable—so we have to take a second choice and plant trees that will thrive. Then, we ought to consider the size of the house; if it is tall, use Maples, Elms, Oaks. If it is a small cottage, try some of the smaller trees, like the Box Elder, the Silver Maple, or the Dogwood.

The Spruces

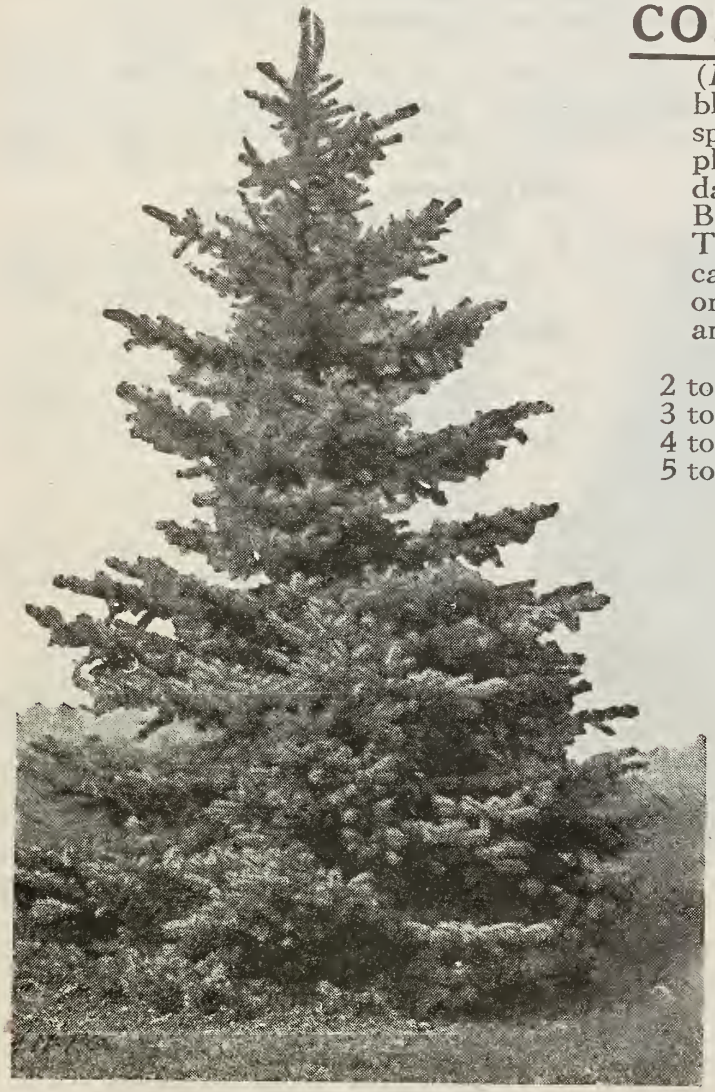
All the Spruces grow as upright trees, tapering to a pointed top. For ornamental plantings and windbreaks they are almost invaluable. They are not surpassed by any evergreen in the winter landscape, the shadings of Koster's and Colorado Blue, of Douglas, or of the White Spruce harmonizing with the deep coloring of pines and hemlocks in a most pleasing fashion.

KOSTER'S BLUE

(*P. pungens glauca Kosteriana*). Foliage intense silvery blue and very dense on the branch ends; rapid grower and has regular, slim branches. Our trees are grafted from the finest specimens and have the rich blue color that makes the Koster's Spruce so handsome. We cut scions from the bluest and handsomest specimens we can find, and graft them on sturdy seedling roots. This insures that every specimen will be of the true blue color. Seedling Blue Spruces often revert to the green type after a few years.

The handsomest lawn tree

	Each	10
18 to 24 inches	$3 00	$25 00
2 to 3 feet	4 00	30 00
3 to 4 feet	5 00	40 00
4 to 5 feet	6 00	50 00
5 to 6 feet	8 00	70 00
6 to 7 feet	12 00	100 00
7 to 8 feet	14 00	



Colorado Blue Spruce

COLORADO BLUE

(*P. pungens glauca*). Foliage blue and sage-green. As a specimen tree on the lawn or planted in groups, in front of darker-colored evergreens, the Blue Spruce is at its best. Tree usually has a symmetrically shaped, narrow-pointed or rounding top; is hardy and quick growing.

	Each	10
2 to 3 feet	$2 00	$18 00
3 to 4 feet	4 00	35 00
4 to 5 feet	6 00	55 00
5 to 6 feet	8 00	60 00

6 to 7 feet, specimens, $10 each,

7 to 8 feet, specimens, $12 each.

COLORADO GREEN

(*Picea pungens*). The original form of the now famous Colorado Blue Spruce. The foliage is occasionally quite blue, but mostly a light green. It is a strong, hardy grower and makes a tree of great beauty.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	$1 75	$15 00
3 to 4 ft.	3 50	30 00
4 to 5 ft.	5 00	45 00
5 to 6 ft.	7 00	55 00
6 to 7 ft.	9 00	
7 to 8 ft.	10 00	

Here are thousands of plants of Norway Spruce, the best evergreen for windbreaks or screens. The trees you get from Harrisons' will come from this big block of heavy, bushy specimens.

NORWAY (*P. excelsa*). One of the most popular evergreen trees for hedges, screens, or individual specimens. It grows to a height of about 40 feet. The foliage is bright green and the branches are numerous. The trees are extremely hardy, and when planted on the windward side of buildings prove one of the best windbreaks, protecting houses and buildings from cold winds, saving fuel for you and making your stock more comfortable. Where used as a hedge the trees should be clipped, keeping them widest at the base and allowing the sun to reach all the branches, thus keeping the hedge thick clear to the ground.

	Each	10	100	1,000
2 to 3 feet	$1 00	$9 00	$80 00	$700 00
3 to 4 feet	1 50	12 50	100 00	900 00
4 to 5 feet	2 00	17 50	150 00	1,000 00
5 to 6 feet	2 50	22 50	200 00	1,500 00
6 to 7 feet	3 00	27 50	250 00	2,000 00
7 to 8 feet	3 50	32 50	300 00	
8 to 10 feet	5 00	45 00		

	Each	10
Spruce, Douglas' (*Pseudotsuga Douglasii*). 2 to 3 feet	$1 00	$9 00
7 to 8 feet	6 00	55 00
8 to 10 feet	8 00	70 00
Spruce, Tiger-tail (*P. polita*). 12 to 18 inches	1 00	9 00
Spruce, Oriental (*P. orientalis*). 2 to 3 feet	1 25	10 00
3 to 4 feet	2 00	15 00
4 to 5 feet	3 00	25 00

Spruce, White (*P. canadensis*, or *P. alba*). Has light foliage, with an agreeable odor. Hardy; one of the best for windbreaks.

	Each	10
3 to 4 feet	$2 00	$15 00
4 to 5 feet	3 00	25 00
5 to 6 feet	4 00	35 00
6 to 7 feet	5 00	40 00
7 to 8 feet	6 00	55 00
8 to 10 feet	8 00	70 00

Residence on Glen Riddle Farms. Planting made Spring, 1915, by Harrisons' Nurseries. Berberis Thunbergii was used for border, Catalpa Bungei in the foreground

Other Desirable Evergreens

When it comes to planting about a home, some wonderfully fine effects can be made with the two or three dozen different evergreens. In smaller yards and lawns, as well as in larger ones, there are opportunities for lining paths and making borders and beds of evergreens. No other kind of planting is more attractive to you who live in the home than a lot of little evergreens in a row or a clump. A conifer bed 10 by 30 feet is a wonderfully attractive thing. For the best effect, less of the brilliant yellow foliage is required than of the dark green, so it is a good plan to put a border of the common kinds around the bed, then set the unusual-colored trees in the center. All the year round such a bed will attract attention. Borders of little evergreens are fine along walks or drives. Select those trees that never get large, such as some of the Junipers, Arborvitæs, etc. If you have an ugly bank, a pile of rocks, or a swamp, cover it with dwarf or trailing Junipers or Arborvitæs. The golden-foliaged Arborvitæs, Junipers, and Retinisporas, all are small trees, finest during their first ten or twenty years. The proper kinds to select must be left to your judgment.

	Each	10
CYPRESS, GLORY OF BOSKOOP. 3 to 4 feet	$2 00	$17 50
4 to 5 feet	3 00	27 50
5 to 6 feet	4 00	37 50
Cypress, Lawson (*Cupressus Lawsoniana*). 4 to 5 feet	3 00	27 50
5 to 6 feet	4 00	37 50
FIR, BALSAM (*Abies balsamea*). 18 to 24 inches	75	6 00
Fir, Cephalonian (*A. cephalonica*). Growth stiff, rigid, and spreading.		
2 to 3 feet	2 00	17 50
3 to 4 feet	3 00	27 50
4 to 5 feet	4 00	37 50
5 to 6 feet	5 00	47 50
6 to 7 feet	6 00	55 00
7 to 8 feet	7 50	70 00

OTHER DESIRABLE EVERGREENS, continued

	Each	10
Fir, Noble (*A. nobilis*). 18 to 24 inches	$1 00	$9 00
Fir, Nordmann's (*A. Normanniana*). 18 to 24 inches	1 25	10 00
2 to 3 feet	2 00	17 50
Fir, White or **Concolor** (*A. concolor*). 18 to 24 inches	1 50	12 50
JUNIPER, CHINESE GOLDEN (*Juniperus chinensis aurea*). 12 to 18 inches	1 00	9 00
Juniper, Common Golden (*J. communis aurea*). 18 to 24 inches	1 50	12 50
Juniper, Irish (*J. communis hibernica*). 18 to 24 inches	1 50	12 50
2 to 3 feet	2 50	22 50
Juniper, Pfitzer's (*J. chinensis Pfitzeriana*). 18 to 24 inches	1 50	12 50
2 to 3 feet	2 50	22 50
Juniper, Savin (*J. Sabina*). 18 to 24 inches	1 50	12 50
2 to 3 feet	2 50	22 50

PINE, AUSTRIAN (*Pinus austriaca*). Dense-foliaged tree, adapted to any soil and location. Tall, sturdy, with broad, round crown.

	Each	10
3 to 4 feet	$2 00	$17 50
4 to 5 feet	2 50	22 50
5 to 6 feet	3 00	27 50
6 to 7 feet	3 50	32 50
7 to 8 feet	4 00	37 50
Pine, Japanese Umbrella (*Sciadopitys verticillata*). 12 to 18 inches	1 50	12 50
Pine, Scotch (*Pinus sylvestris*). 12 to 18 inches	75	6 00
Pine, White (*P. Strobus*). 12 to 18 inches	75	6 00
YEW, ENGLISH (*Taxus baccata*). 12 inches	75	6 00
2 to 3 feet	2 00	17 50
3 to 4 feet	3 00	25 00
4 to 5 feet	4 00	35 00
Yew, Irish (*T. baccata fastigiata*). 18 to 24 inches	1 50	12 50
Yew, Irish, Trained. 12 to 18 inches	1 50	12 50
Yew, Japanese (*T. cuspidata brevifolia*). 18 to 24 inches	2 50	22 50

Mass planting made Spring, 1915, on Glen Riddle Farms, by Harrisons' Nurseries

Mahonia japonica

Broad-Leaved Evergreen Shrubs

On the home grounds shrubs are always pleasing. And if they are beautiful the whole year through, so much the better. The shrubs listed under this heading are just as useful as the deciduous kinds, and make a handsome appearance, during the four seasons, when arranged in masses at the house foundations or grouped among large trees. Some of them can be grown as potted plants, and are excellent for porch decorations.

Euonymus japonica

PARCEL POST. We do not ship Broad-leaved Evergreens by parcel post.

EUONYMUS, JAPANESE (*Euonymus japonica*). 2 to 3 feet, $1.50 each, $12.50 for 10; 3 to 4 feet, $2 each, $17.50 for 10; 4 to 5 feet, $3 each, $25 for 10.

Euonymus radicans. 18 to 24 inches, 75 cts. each, $7 for 10.

COTONEASTER SIMONSII. 2 to 3 feet, $1 each, $9 for 10.

HOLLY, JAPANESE (*Ilex crenata*). 2 to 3 feet, $1.50 each, $12.50 for 10.

LAUREL, MOUNTAIN (*Kalmia latifolia*). 18 to 24 inches, $1 each, $7.50 for 10.

MAHONIA, JAPANESE (*Mahonia japonica*). 18 to 24 inches, $1.50 each, $12.50 for 10.

The trees I bought from you were the finest that ever came into my place.—J. E. Orr, West Virginia.

A Boxwood hedge emphasizes the dignity and beauty of a colonial or semi-colonial residence

Boxwood in Several Forms

For centuries Boxwood has been used to mark the boundaries of the formal garden, to outline the beds of flowers, for low hedges, and for other ornamental purposes. The plants will adapt themselves to almost any situation and climate, and by judicious pruning can be trained into many forms. The stock we have at Berlin has been carried through two or more winters, which insures hardiness; has been cultivated and transplanted, and is therefore in just the condition to grow rapidly when put into its new place on your grounds.

BOXWOOD, DWARF (*Buxus suffruticosa*). A dwarf variety. It is splendid for planting in window-boxes, and is much used for edging along walks and about beds of shrubbery, etc.

	Each	10
8 inches	$1 50	$12 50
12 inches	2 00	17 50
18 inches	3 00	25 00

Boxwood, Bush (*B. sempervirens*). 12 inches	1 50	12 50
18 inches	2 00	17 50
24 inches	3 00	25 00
30 inches	4 00	35 00

Boxwood, Pyramidal (*B. sempervirens*). Trimmed to pyramidal form. Popular for planting as individual specimens in tubs or on the lawn.

	Each	10
12 inches	$1 50	$12 50
18 inches	2 00	17 50
24 inches	3 00	25 00
30 inches	4 00	35 00

Boxwood, Globular (*B. sempervirens*). Trimmed to globe form. Popular for planting as individual specimens in tubs or on the lawn.

	Each	10
12 inches	$1 50	$12 50
18 inches	2 00	17 50
24 inches	3 00	25 00

At the prices quoted in this catalogue all trees, shrubs, or plants are delivered to the railroad or express companies at Berlin, without extra charge for packing. A discount of 5 per cent will be allowed for cash with order.

Privet Block

California Privet

This is the universal hedge in the East, a fact proving that Privet has greater merit under ordinary conditions for this purpose than any other plant. For live fences at village, town, and country homes it is the very best of all materials. On public grounds of all kinds, in parks and cemeteries, along roads and paths, on factory grounds, and on newly subdivided areas near towns, nothing else can be used in its place, and in this place it is indispensable. California Privet is known as *Ligustrum ovalifolium* by botanists. It comes from Japan and China, and is able to stand a temperature of zero without any damage. Ten or fifteen degrees below zero do not damage it much, but twenty or thirty below will kill the wood to the ground. This is not so serious as it might be, because the roots throw up a strong growth by the next August.

Privet produces wood faster than any other shrub or tree. When you want a hedge that is thick right down to the ground, you must set the plants close together, anywhere from 6 to 18 inches apart. It is sometimes best to set in a double row, the plants "staggered," a foot apart in each line. Some people use even a triple row. The lines should be about 8 inches apart. This is the way to make the finest hedges, especially when you want them a couple of feet wide and over 3 feet high. A single row of plants will make a beautiful hedge, but it will not be so thick at the bottom, and will require careful trimming to make it as nice. When possible plow or dig a trench 2 feet wide and 1 foot deep. Don't throw the dirt out; just mix it thoroughly. A horse and harrow or cultivator are the best tools. When you have a fine bed of soil, plow a trench in the middle, and set the plants in dry soil. The roots should be "puddled" as soon as you unpack them, and if you do not plant at once, they should be coated with mud again just before you plant. Water, if you can, after planting. A good heavy rain will do this for you. Mulch 6 inches deep with cut-grass or buckwheat hulls right after planting and watering. You can water twice a week and fertilize half a dozen times a season with good results. Cut back to within 3 inches of the ground the first season, then each April cut back again to within 6 inches of the previous year's height. This harsh treatment will force a thick, leafy growth of twigs and branches right from the ground up. By setting the plants 6 inches deeper than they were in the nursery each one will have half a dozen or more

CALIFORNIA PRIVET, continued

stems coming out of the ground, and this will help greatly in keeping the hedge thick at the bottom.

	10	100	1,000
6 to 8 inch....	$0 30	$1 50	$10 00
8 to 12 inch....	30	2 00	15 00
12 to 18 inch..	40	3 00	20 00
18 to 24 inch..	50	4 00	30 00
2 to 3 feet....	60	5 00	40 00

	10	100	1,000
3 to 4 feet....	$0 75	$6 00	$50 00
4 to 5 feet....	1 00	7 50	60 00
5 to 6 feet....	1 25	10 00	70 00
6 to 7 feet....	1 50	12 50	100 00
7 to 8 feet....	1 75	15 00	125 00

PARCEL POST. See page 79 for prices.

Privet, California, Specimen. These have been frequently cut back and are large, bushy, well rooted, 2 feet broad, 3 feet tall. 75 cts. each, $7 for 10.

Privet, California, Standard. These plants have symmetrical crowns, on stems 4 to 5 feet and 5 to 6 feet tall. Much used for setting in tubs. Resembles the expensive bay tree.

	Each	10
4 to 5-foot stems, crown 24 inches diam....	$1 50	$12 50
5 to 6-foot stems, crown 24 inches diam....	1 50	12 50

American Arborvitae

In the general department of Evergreens we have referred to the American Arborvitæ and its value in ornamental plantings. Here we bring it to your attention as one of the very best evergreens for hedges. It grows rapidly during the first three or four years, but after that develops slowly, and in twenty or thirty years will reach no more than 30 feet in height. It is a handsome little tree and grows without any trimming in a slim, even cone. But it can be pruned to any form and responds readily to training. In summer the hedge is bright green above and yellowish beneath; in winter the foliage changes to bronze.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 feet....	$2 00	$17 50	$150 00
4 to 5 feet....	3 00	27 50	250 00
5 to 6 feet....	4 00	37 50	350 00

Few trees are so useful as American Arborvitæs. For hedges, as specimens, or in masses it is equally handsome. A screen of American Arborvitæ, like the one shown, is of great value around the poultry yard and garden.

Thunberg's Barberry

Berberis Thunbergii

Beautiful the year round

If you want a hedge that will give your grounds a really natural effect, plant Thunberg's Barberry. If allowed to grow without pruning or training in any way, it will form a compact mass so dense that even a cat can't get through it.

For a low hedge Thunberg's Barberry stands at the head of the list. The leaves are small, light green, and toward fall turn to various colors which produce a very pleasing aspect. In fall this handsome plant bears a profusion of bright red berries which remain through the winter. This Barberry is without doubt one of the best hedge plants and one that requires no attention, as it can be pruned or not at the owner's discretion. Barberry is absolutely hardy. You need not fear that it will winter-kill at all. It will stand trimming, but does not need it even for wonderfully fine hedges, unless your space is very small. Along a walk, driveway, or even as a boundary hedge Barberry can be used to great advantage, whether you trim it or permit it to grow as nature intended. On account of the dense and horizontal-growing branches, the plants make a thick hedge.

PARCEL POST. See page 79 for prices.

Prices of Thunberg's Barberry:	Each	10	100	1,000
6 to 8 inches	$0 08	$0 75	$6 00	$40 00
8 to 12 inches	10	90	7 00	60 00
12 to 18 inches	15	1 25	10 00	75 00
18 to 24 inches	20	1 50	12 50	100 00
2 to 3 feet	25	2 00	15 00	125 00

Purple-leaved Barberry. The habit of growth is similar to all the Barberries, but the foliage is strongly tinted with purple. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each, $4 for 10.

Every home grounds has room for at least a few plants of Thunberg's Barberry. It is good in hedges and as specimens, and it can be pruned or not, at the owner's discretion.

Of course you should have some Roses. A double row along your house will soon look like this

ROSES

Roses thrive best in a medium light, clay soil. Before planting prepare the soil by spading and thoroughly working over to a depth of about 18 inches, fill in well-rotted stable manure while spading and work it carefully into the soil. After the plants are set, for best results cut all branches back to within 3 or 4 inches of the top of the ground. The new growth coming out will make a much nicer head than if the plant were not pruned, and the bushes will bloom all the better.

Hybrid Perpetual or June Roses, 2-Year

40 cts. each, $4 per doz.

PARCEL POST. See page 79 for prices.

Anna de Diesbach. This Rose was introduced in 1858 and is well known. It is a beautiful shade of carmine-pink; flowers are large, full, and very fragrant. On account of its hardiness it is a fine garden sort.

Captain Christy. Delicate flesh, rosy center; the blooms are large and last over a long period.

Captain Hayward. Brilliant crimson-carmine; of perfect form; vigorous and free flowering; blooms extra large.

Clio. These large flowers make clusters of globular form; flesh color, with a rosy pink center; vigorous growers with beautiful foliage.

Frau Karl Druschki. Pure white; large long buds; perfectly double, often measuring 5 inches across; petals glossy and durable. It is the best white Hybrid Perpetual known and one of the best novelties of recent years. Will grow wherever other Roses can be grown.

General Jacqueminot. Bright crimson; large but not full, although very effective; hardy and fragrant. Famous the world over.

Hugh Dickson. Deep crimson, shaded scarlet; large; full; perfect form; petals smooth, slightly cupped and reflex; very fragrant; free and continuous bloomer. One of the best autumn Roses.

Magna Charta. Pink, with shadings of carmine; large, globular; very profuse bloomer; long, stiff stems; foliage and wood light green, with numerous dark spines.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES, continued

Margaret Dickson. White with flesh-colored center; petals very large and shell-shaped; fragrant; a vigorous grower; foliage large, dark green.

Mrs. John Laing. Soft pink; large and of excellent form; produced on strong stems; fragrant. Flowers continuously in the open ground.

Paul Neyron. Color transparent pink; good tough foliage; wood rather smooth; by far the largest variety in cultivation, often measuring 6 inches across. A free bloomer and a good garden Rose.

Ulrich Brunner. Bright cherry-red, very attractive; flowers of fine form carried well upon the plant; petals of great substance; plant hardy, vigorous, and resists mildew.

Everblooming Hybrid Teas, 2-Year

50 cts. each, $2.90 for 6

Caroline Testout. Clear, rich pink, finely edged with silvery rose. The blooms are large and handsome, resembling the famous La France.

Gruss an Teplitz. Bright scarlet, shading to velvet-crimson; fragrant; free grower and most profuse bloomer; lovely foliage. This variety is especially valuable for bedding purposes.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Pure white, shading to lemon. Flowers large, finely formed, borne singly on strong, upright stems; continues beautiful even when fully expanded. The fragrance is distinct from other varieties, being a combination of tea and magnolia. Free flowering and vigorous, with glossy foliage.

Killarney. Noted for its freedom of bloom and the large size of its intensely fragrant flowers. Buds are large, long, and pointed. Color flesh, shaded white, suffused pale pink.

La France. Probably the best-known Rose in cultivation. Both flowers and buds are of beautiful form and large size; very sweet; color delicate silvery rose, changing to silvery pink. Starts to bloom when very small and continues until stopped by frost.

Mme. Francisca Kruger. Deep shade of copper-yellow flowers which bloom continuously. Excellent for bedding and massing.

Climbers and Ramblers

50 cts. each, $2.75 for 6

Alberic Barbier. Outer petals creamy white, deepening to canary-yellow in center. Leaves bronzy red in spring, changing to dark, glossy green. Blooms are borne in large clusters; double or semi-double.

Baltimore Belle. Color flesh, variegated carmine, rose, and white. The flowers are borne in large clusters.

Dorothy Perkins. Light pink; flowers are borne profusely in large clusters and are noted for their duration.

Crimson Rambler. A climbing Rose of vigorous habit, strong and rapid growth, with beautiful shining foliage, and produces in abundance clusters of brilliant crimson, semi-double flowers. The qualities which make this Rose a great favorite are its clustered form, brightness, abundance of bloom, and the great length of time the flowers remain on the plant without losing brilliancy. No other climbing Rose is so well suited for verandas, walls, pillars, and fences. It can also be used for massing and bedding if kept trimmed, and for indoor blooming if planted in a pot and kept down to bush form.

Lady Gay. The blooms are large and form loose clusters of a delicate cherry-pink, fading to soft pink. Unexcelled for covering banks, arbors, and fences.

Tausendschön. The flowers are pink when first opening, changing to carmine as they expand. The blooms are borne in large clusters and the individual flower is extremely large. Vigorous and thornless.

Baby Ramblers. 2 years old, 40 cts. each, $4 per doz.

Flowering Shrubs

Too often people in the country, and in small towns, think of shrubs as useless ornaments, and do not plant them about their homes. But this class of home planting is beautiful in its dense leafiness, still more beautiful in its countless flowers, and the varying sizes of the plants make them suitable for planting in every yard or lawn. We list only a few of the most valuable varieties of shrubs, and suggest that you make use of them for the following purposes: If you have a bank too steep to walk on, which you do not want to cover with evergreens, plant it thickly in shrubs instead of trying to keep it covered with grass. The shrubs will make just as green a cover, will hold the soil as well, and, if you select the right varieties, will remain fresh and green through the dry, late summer months when grass turns brown. This substituting of shrubs for grass is a very good idea to use whenever you have trouble preserving the sward. Oftentimes people will not walk in paths. They cut across corners and wear out the grass. If you had a line of shrubs as a barrier, they would not walk on the grass. The shrubs will thrive under harsher conditions than will the grass.

Tall shrubs make good screens, and low ones are fine for planting under shade trees and evergreens, or around the foundation wall of your house. When you plant single shrubs, do not get them in the middle of the lawn or the yard. Some shrubs make ordinary bushes, but bear splendid flowers; other kinds make beautiful bushes and bear insignificant flowers. In the case of most flowering shrubs that are not especially well formed, cut the tops back sharply after setting. This may prevent the shrub blooming the first season, but you will be amply rewarded by having a fine, compact, symmetrical plant ready for blooming another season.

PARCEL POST. See page 79 for prices.

White-flowering Dogwood

FLOWERING SHRUBS, continued

	Each	10
BIRCH, CUT-LEAF. A superb lawn tree. Branches drooping; foliage deeply cut. 6 to 8 feet	$2 00	$17 50
BLUE SPIREA (*Caryopteris Mastacanthus*). A native of China. Grows 3 to 4 feet high. Flowers lavender-blue. 2 to 3 feet	50	
BUTTERFLY BUSH (*Buddleia magnifica*). Large purplish flowers, slightly tinged with red. Plants often die to the ground in winter, but the roots are hardy. 2 to 3 feet	75	6 00
CAROLINA ALLSPICE (*Calycanthus floridus*). Flowers reddish brown, sweetly scented; borne in early spring. Grows 4 to 6 feet high. 2 to 3 feet	50	4 00
DEUTZIA, Double White (*Deutzia crenata candidissima*). Branches upright; foliage dull green; flowers double, pure white.		
3 to 4 feet	50	4 00
4 to 5 feet	60	5 00
5 to 6 feet	70	6 00
DEUTZIA, Pride of Rochester. Flowers appear in June; double; white, slightly tinged with rose. 2 to 3 feet	50	4 00
DOGWOOD, White-flowering (*Cornus florida*). Large white flowers in May, before the leaves appear; foliage gray-green, turning to crimson in autumn. 3 to 4 feet	1 50	12 50
4 to 5 feet	2 00	17 50
5 to 6 feet	3 00	27 50
Dogwood, Variegated (*C. mascula variegata*). Green-and-white foliage. 2 to 3 feet	1 00	9 00
Dogwood, Golden-leaved (*C. Spaethii aurea*). 3 to 4 feet	1 50	12 50
ELDER, Fern-leaved (*Sambucus nigra laciniata*). Deeply cut foliage. 3 to 4 feet	50	4 00
Elder, Golden (*S. nigra aurea*). Bright yellow foliage. 3 to 4 feet.	50	4 00

FLOWERING SHRUBS, continued

	Each	10
GOLDEN BELL, Drooping (*Forsythia suspensa*). Long, drooping branches, covered in spring with showy, golden yellow flowers. 3 to 4 feet	$0 50	$4 00
Golden Bell, Fortune's (*F. Fortunei*). Flowers golden yellow; petals often twisted and curved. 3 to 4 feet	50	4 00
Golden Bell, Dark Green (*F. viridissima*). Dark green foliage; branches nearly erect; flowers yellow. 3 to 4 feet	50	4 00
GOLDEN CHAIN (*Laburnum vulgare*). A small tree or shrub; the "Bean Tree" of Europe. Flowers yellow, in drooping racemes. 8 to 10 feet	1 00	9 00
HONEYSUCKLE, Japanese Bush (*Lonicera Morrowii*). A spreading shrub, often 5 feet tall. Flowers in early spring, pure white changing to yellow. 3 to 4 feet	50	4 00
Honeysuckle, Tartarian (*L. tatarica*). A shrub 8 to 10 feet tall, with bright green foliage, white or pink blooms in late spring. 2 to 3 feet	50	4 00

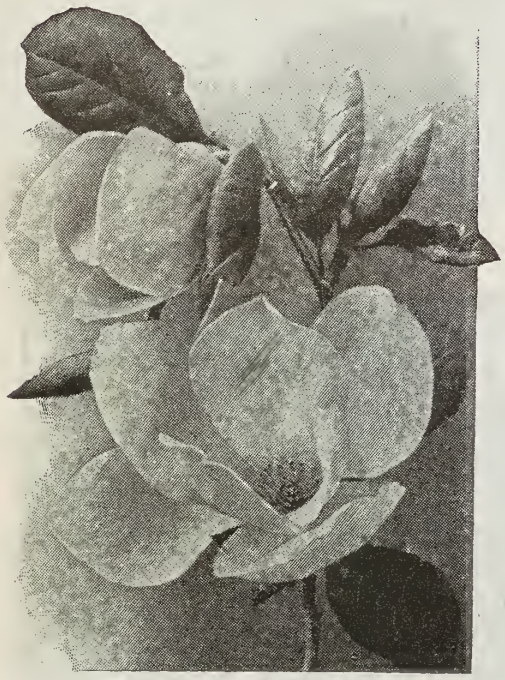
HYDRANGEA, LARGE-FLOWERED

(*Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora*). A beautiful shrub; blooms from late July to October. Color white, changing to pink or purple. A desirable shrub for planting as a single specimen on the lawn, for massing in the border, or for hedges or screens. Hardy and adaptable to northern localities, to seashore planting, and other exposed places where most shrubs fail to thrive and eventually succumb to the severe conditions. The fact that this Hydrangea is found in a multitude of situations proves that it is one of our most adaptable shrubs, and will be at home almost anywhere. 3 to 4 feet — 1 00 — 9 00

Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora

FLOWERING SHRUBS, continued

	Each	10
HYDRANGEA arborescens grandiflora. Often called "Snowball Hydrangea," or "Hills of Snow." Blooms snowy white; begins to flower in June and continues to September. Prefers a moist, shaded position. 2 to 3 feet	$0 50	$4 00
Hydrangea otaksa. Dark glossy foliage; showy flowers. Not hardy in the North unless well protected. 12 to 18 inches	75	6 00
HYPERICUM MOSERIANUM. The "Gold Flower." Showy golden yellow flowers, 2 to 3 inches across	50	4 00
INDIAN CURRANT (*Symphoricarpos vulgaris*). Produces a wealth of deep red berries which hang all winter. 2 to 3 feet	50	4 00
INDIGO, False (*Amorpha fruticosa*). Flowers violet-purple, in drooping clusters. Shrubs from 6 to 10 feet tall. 2 to 3 feet	50	4 00
KERRIA japonica fl.-pl. Showy double yellow flowers; vigorous-growing plant. 3 to 4 feet	50	4 00
LILAC, Common White (*Syringa vulgaris*). 3 to 4 feet	75	6 00
Lilac, Common Purple. 3 to 4 feet	75	6 00
Lilac, President Grevy. Soft blue, double flowers. 3 to 4 feet.	75	6 00
Lilac, Ludwig Spaeth. Very dark crimson-purple, single flowers. 3 to 4 feet	75	6 00



Magnolia Soulangeana

MAGNOLIA, Soulange's (*Magnolia Soulangeana*). Leaves dark green, expanding after the flowers have fallen; flowers white, suffused with pink, cup-shaped and fragrant.		
3 to 4 feet	1 50	12 50
4 to 5 feet	2 00	15 00
5 to 6 feet	2 50	20 00
6 to 7 feet	3 00	25 00
7 to 8 feet	4 00	35 00
MOCK ORANGE, Common (*Philadelphus coronarius*). Flowers creamy white and deliciously fragrant; produced very freely. A desirable shrub.		
3 to 4 feet	50	4 00
6 to 7 feet	75	6 00
Mock Orange, Golden (*P. coronarius aureus*). Similar to the preceding, but with yellow foliage.		
2 to 3 feet	50	4 00
Mock Orange, Lemoine's (*P. Lemoinei*). Pure white, sweetly fragrant. Flowers literally cover the branches. 3 to 4 feet	50	4 00
Mock Orange, Gordon's (*P. Gordonianus*). A native of Oregon and Washington. Flowers white, in racemes; blooms later than other varieties. 2 to 3 feet	50	4 00
PLUM, Purple-leaved (*Prunus Pissardii*). One of the best purple-leaved trees, as the sun does not affect the color. 5 to 6 ft.	1 50	12 00
ROSE OF SHARON (*Althæa frutex*, or *Hibiscus syriacus*). There are double and single-flowered forms in varying colors. We offer a mixture that will be of great value for hedge planting or massing. 2 to 3 feet	50	4 00
3 to 4 feet	50	4 00
4 to 5 feet	60	5 00
5 to 6 feet	70	6 00
6 to 7 feet	80	7 00

Spiræa Vanhouttei

FLOWERING SHRUBS, continued

	Each	10
SCOTCH BROOM (*Genista scoparia*). A shrub growing to 6 to 8 feet high. Very profuse flowering, almost covered with bright yellow blooms. 2 to 3 feet	$0 50	$4 00
SIBERIAN PEA SHRUB (*Caragana arborescens*). Blooms freely in late spring; flowers yellow, borne in clusters. 4 to 5 feet	60	5 00
SMOKE TREE (*Rhus Cotinus*). Flowers pale purple; when mature they have a peculiar fluffy aspect, giving the appearance of smoke. 4 to 5 feet	60	5 00
SNOWBALL (*Viburnum molle*). Darker green foliage and stronger growth than the Arrow-wood. 3 to 4 feet	1 00	7 50
Snowball, Japanese (*V. plicatum*). The globe-like clusters of blooms are pure white and from 3 to 4 inches across. 2 to 3 feet.	1 00	7 50
SNOWBERRY (*Symphoricarpos racemosus*). Flowers pinkish or white; berries white, remaining nearly all winter. 2 to 3 feet	50	4 00
SPIRÆA, Anthony Waterer. Bright rosy crimson flowers, in dense clusters. 12 inches	50	4 00
Spiræa aurea. 2 to 3 feet	50	4 00
Spiræa callosa alba. Fortune's White Spirea. One of the best of the dwarf shrubs. 2 to 3 feet	50	4 00
Spiræa Thunbergii. The pure white flowers cover the plant like a snow-storm in early spring. The foliage changes in autumn to tints of orange and scarlet. 2 to 3 feet	50	4 00
Spiræa Vanhouttei. The well-known Bridal Wreath. Long branches densely covered with pure white flowers. 2 to 3 feet	50	4 00
SWEET-SCENTED SHRUB. 2 to 3 feet	50	4 00
WAYFARING TREE (*Viburnum Lantana*). A large shrub, 10 to 15 feet tall. Flowers white, with ray-flowers on the margin. Berries red. 2 to 3 feet	50	4 00
WEIGELA ALBA. Flowers open clear white, but change to delicate pink. 2 to 3 feet	50	4 00
Weigela rosea. Large, showy rose-colored flowers, produced freely in spring. 2 to 3 feet	50	4 00
Weigela variegata. Foliage marked with yellow; flowers rose colored. 2 to 3 feet	50	4 00
WILLOW, Golden-Bark (*Salix vitellina aurea*). Golden yellow branches, contrasting strongly with the foliage, which is green on upper surface and white beneath. 3 to 4 feet	50	4 00

Wistaria, with its great drooping-flower clusters is an excellent porch drapery

Vines for Ornament

For covering unsightly objects, stumps, rocks, etc., vines are always valuable. As porch draperies they keep off the sun and provide a cool, shady place, where it is a comfort to sit. For covering walls of buildings they possess a distinct worth, for they take away the bare appearance and give the mellow effect that is usually produced by age alone.

Vines are needed at every home of any size to finish up the planting and the house. No porch can be entirely comfortable without them, because they both shade and screen. A half-dozen vines cost so little that everyone should have them adding their beauty to the rest of the planting and to the buildings.

PARCEL POST. See page 79 for prices.

BITTERSWEET (*Celastrus scandens*). Has fine clusters of orange and scarlet berries in fall. 7 to 8 feet, $1 each, $9 for 10.

CLEMATIS paniculata. A splendid climber for covering porches and trellises. Flowers snowy white, produced in immense quantities during late summer and autumn. 75 cts. each, $7 for 10.

Clematis Jackmanii. Velvety purple flowers, with a ribbed bar in each sepal. Probably the most popular of the dark-flowered varieties. 75 cts. each, $7 for 10.

DUTCHMAN'S PIPE (*Aristolochia Sipho*). Large, heart-shaped leaves and quaint, pipe-shaped, green flowers. 2 to 3 years, $1 each, $9 for 10.

EUONYMUS radicans variegata. Foliage green and silvery white. An attractive climbing vine; originally came from Japan. 50c. each, $4 for 10.

HONEYSUCKLE, Hall's (*Lonicera Halliana*). Dark green, dense foliage. Flowers white, changing to yellow. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each, $4 for 10.

IVY, English (*Hedera helix*). A superb climber, with lobed leaves of great beauty. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each, $4 for 10.

SILK VINE (*Periploca græca*). Twining stems, glossy leaves, and greenish flowers in loose clusters. 7 to 8 feet, 50 cts. each, $4.50 for 10.

VIRGINIA CREEPER (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*). Large, five-parted, rough leaves; fine for covering walls or trellises. 3 years, 75 cts. each, $7 for 10.

WISTARIA (*Wistaria chinensis*). One of the best and hardiest of ornamental vines. Suitable for all kinds of climbing, and wonderful when in bloom. The flowers are shaded from white to purple, and come in long clusters.

Wistaria, Purple. 4 to 5 feet, $1 each, $9 for 10.
Wistaria, White. $1 each, $9 for 10.

Irises of Rainbow Hues

Perhaps you have always known Irises as "Blue Flags," but that name does not do justice to the Irises of today. Instead of the deep blue color you know so well, we now have a myriad of tints and shades. Purples, whites, yellows, lavenders, are some of them.

Irises should be planted any time from August 15 to frost, or early in the spring. Fall planting is best, for it gives them a chance to become established before winter, and also makes blooming possible the following spring.

PARCEL POST. See page 79 for prices.

Clio. Standards lavender, with white markings; falls smoky blue.

Celeste. Standards and falls light purplish blue.

Czar Peter. Dark purple.

Humboldt. Dark blue. Large.

Madame Chereau. Pure white, edges penciled azure.

Mrs. H. Darwin. Standards clear white; falls mottled white.

Oriental Yellow. Standards and falls gorgeous yellow.

Pumila, Blue. Standards and falls intense purplish blue. A handsome variety of large size.

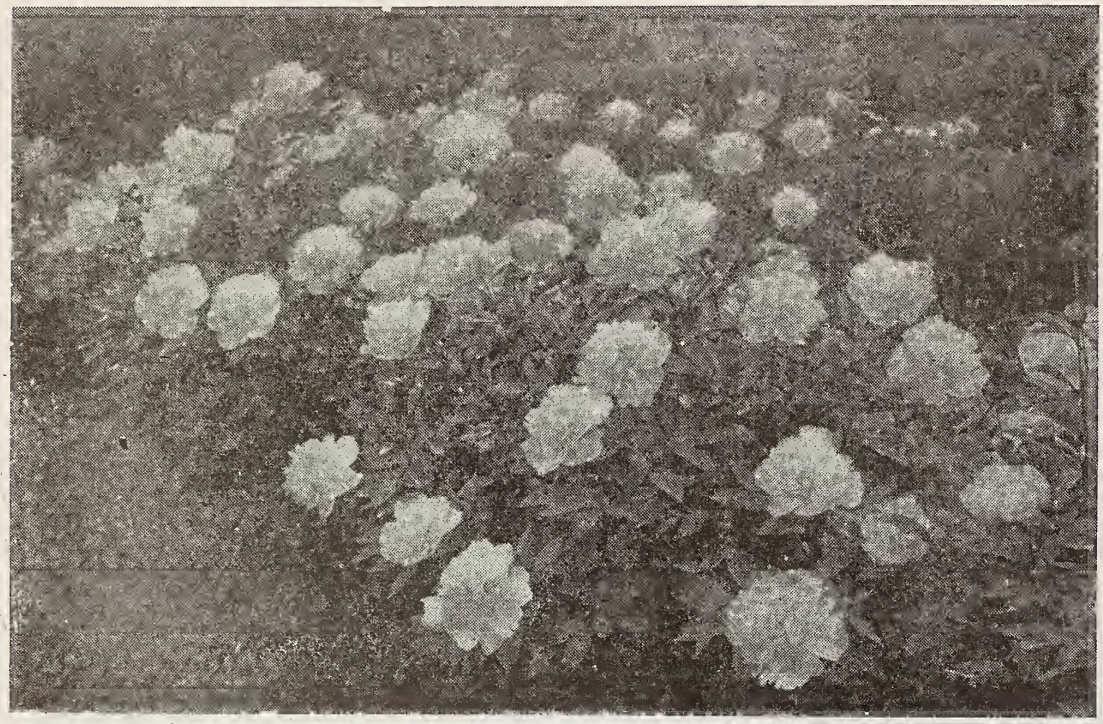
Pumila, White. Clear ivory-white all over. One of the most beautiful Irises of this family.

Queen of May. Delicate old-rose. Early.

Siberian Blue. Standards and falls dark violet-blue.

Virgile. Standards bronze; falls purple. Very floriferous.

Flowering clumps, 25 cts. each, $2 per doz.



A planting of Baroness Schroeder, or any other Peony, will increase in value and beauty year after year

Peonies—The Plants for All Purposes

The greatest and most valuable use of Peonies is in our own home-gardens. A single plant is effective when set at a curve in the walk or drive, or grown as a large specimen in the border. A dozen or more plants massed in front of a shrubbery planting will produce a picture not soon forgotten. A few plants may be set in front of the hedge which separates your property from that of your neighbors, and here you have the shrubbery effect. In public parks Peonies are used for masses of color; on private estates they are grown to provide blooms for cutting.

The popularity of the Peony is not to be wondered at when we consider that the plant is entirely hardy; that it is at home almost anywhere; that it blooms freely; that the foliage is seldom troubled by insects; and that it remains in good condition from early spring to late fall. From the latter part of May to the first of July the plants are huge bouquets of brilliant blooms, in size and color rivaling the rose, while many varieties are as deliciously fragrant as the daintiest rosebud.

Some of these points may be found in other perennials, but we believe that the Peonies are supreme in possessing all of the features which make a plant indispensable.

Place your orders this spring for shipment in September and October—the best months in the year for planting Peonies

PARCEL POST. See page 79 for prices.

Class A

50 cts. each, $5 per doz.

Achille. An erect-growing plant; blooms double, shell-pink at opening, but changing to lilac-white.

Alexandre Dumas. Crown violet-rose, creamy white collar. Fragrant. Mid-season.

Dr. Bretonneau. Pale lilac guard petals, with amber-white center petals.

Dr. Caillot. Richly fragrant blooms; color dark Tyrian rose.

Duc de Wellington. Outer petals white, with sulphur center. Free blooming.

PEONIES, continued

DUCHESSE DE NEMOURS. A magnificent flower, with pure white crown, creamy collar, and free from spots or flecks of other color. Blooms large, full double, and produced freely. Desirable for massing and for cutting. Fragrant.

Edulis superba. Rosy pink, sometimes striped carmine. Very early

FESTIVA MAXIMA. Probably the most popular Peony in existence. The center is white, with here and there a fleck of crimson. Very large, fragrant. Vigorous and free bloomer.

Francois Ortegat. Deep amaranth-red. Medium height.

Louis Van Houtte. Petals carmine-rose, tipped with silvery tinge. Fragrant.

L'Indispensable. Violet-rose center, shading to lilac at outer edge.

Madame Coste. An early variety; guard and center pink, collar cream-white with crimson spots.

MADAME DE VERNEVILLE. Blush when opening, changes to pure white, with many distinct carmine flecks. Blooms large and full, produced freely, and delicately fragrant.

Plutarch. Deep crimson; stamens golden yellow. Large and showy.

Class B

75 cts. each, $7.50 per doz.

Augustin d'Hour. Blooms freely in mid-season; brilliant solferino-red.

Dorchester. Delicate pink; large and fragrant.

FELIX CROUSSE. A favorite brilliant red Peony. Large blooms, typical bomb shape, and quite fragrant. Plants are strong growers, and bloom freely.

La Tulipe. Blooms large, slightly flattened; lilac-white, crimson stripe on guard.

La Rosiere. Outer petals white, shading to a center of cream; semi-double.

Madame Crousse. A crown-shaped bloom; large; beautiful.

Madame Mechin. Color deep purple-garnet. Blooms mid-season.

Madame Calot. Extra large; delicate pink, shading to darker pink center.

Madame Ducel. Strong-growing plant; many light rose-mauve flowers.

Princess Irene. Flesh color, center petals sulphur-yellow; general effect, light yellow.

Prince de Talindyke. A tall variety, with dark purple-crimson flowers.

Rubra superba. Late. Blooms large; crimson or deep rosy carmine.

Souvenir de l'Exposition Universelle. Flowers large and flat; violet-rose, with silvery tips.

Triomphe de l'Exposition de Lille. Pale pink, with delicate violet splashes; guards nearly white.

Virginie. Lilac-rose outer petals; collar of lighter shade. Fragrant.

Class C

$1 each, $10 per doz.

Etta. A late-blooming variety; color light hydrangea-pink.

Grandiflora (Richardson). A large, flat, silvery pink, delicately fragrant bloom.

Livingstone. Outer petals lilac-rose, center petals splashed crimson; late.

Mme. Emile Galle. White center, deepening to lilac-white on edges. Extra-good late Peony.

Marie Lemoine. One of the latest. Creamy center, with now and then a carmine tip; outer petals white.

Marie Jacquin. Single and double flowers on same plant. Rosy white, fading to white.

Modeste Guerin. Light red; large, compact, fragrant.

Monsieur Dupont. Mid-season; flowers white at center, with crimson splashes.

Peonies, Class D

$1.50 each, $15 per doz.

Albert Crousse. Extra large; waxy white, with rose tinge; fragrant; late.
Asa Gray. Lavender and lilac; large size; fragrant. A very beautiful flower.
BARONESS SCHROEDER. Wonderful, large, rose-type flower; ivory-white, fading to snowy white as the flower expands; fragrant; profuse bloomer.
James Kelway. Extremely large flowers of waxy white, with a light lemon touch.
Mademoiselle Rosseau. Large flower; white, with minute rosy dots.
Marguerite Gerard. Pale peach-pink, with crimson splashes; large, compact.
Mme. Emile Lemoine. Pure white flowers of large size. Blooms in mid-season.

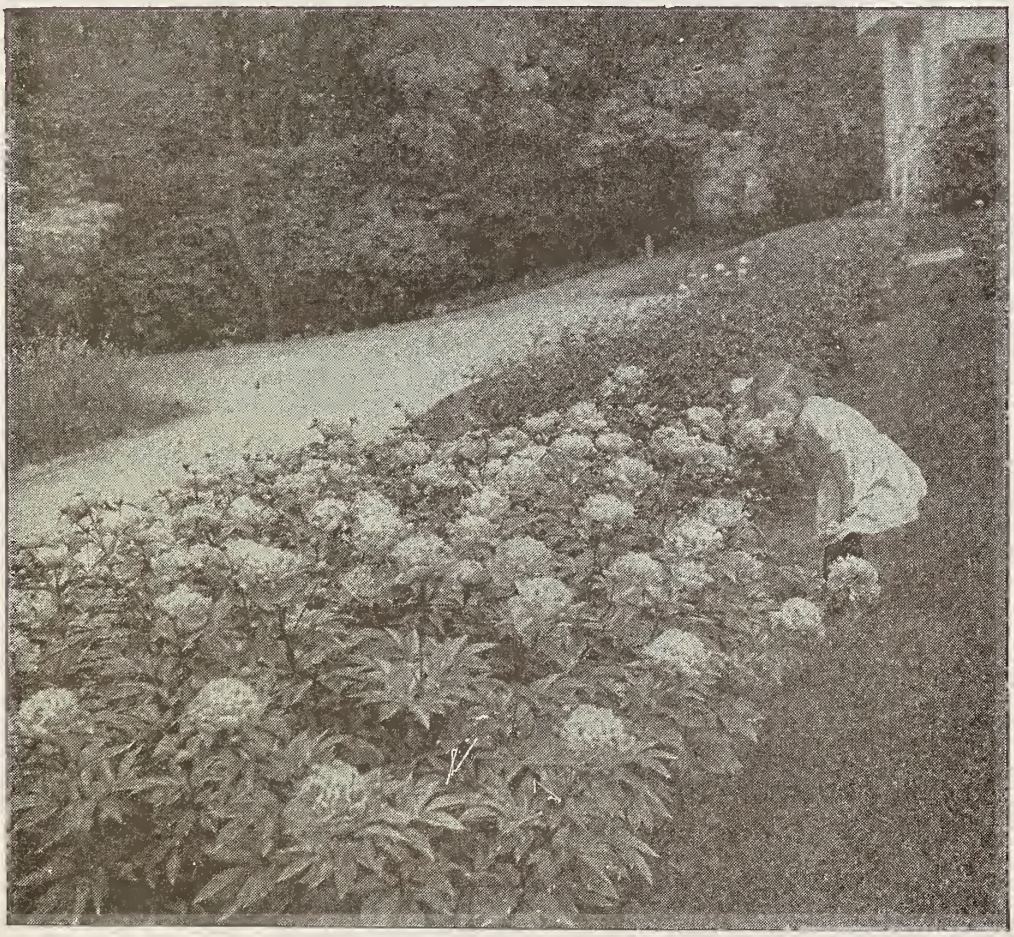
Class E

35 cts. each, $3.50 per doz.

Some excellent varieties whose names have been lost. They are free-flowering sorts and are especially recommended for landscape planting. We have two colors, **Red** and **Pink.**

SPECIAL PRICES WILL BE QUOTED ON LARGE QUANTITIES

I feel that I owe you a few words of appreciation for the successful growth of the California privet hedge plants purchased from you last April. Out of a total of 152 plants received and set out April 14, 1917, not a single plant died, but have all budded and grown very heartily. Found it necessary to trim them up yesterday for the first time, cutting them back from 12 to 18 and 24 inches.—STANLEY T. PATTON, Virginia.



A bed or border of Peonies will be a joy for years. Season after season they increase in size and beauty of bloom

Dahlias—New and Tried Varieties

These fall-blooming plants offer wonderful possibilities for prolonging the garden season, and providing flowers for decorations when most other annuals have disappeared.

Dahlias are divided into several classes, according to the form, color, and character of the flower. The following explanatory note may be of value to our friends, and the class indicated by the latter after each variety:

Cactus (C) because of its fancied resemblance to the common cactus. The flowers are loosely formed, much like a chrysanthemum. **Show** (S) usually those of one color, or tipped and edged with a darker shade of the same color. **Fancy** (F) in form identical with the Show section, but the flowers have two or more colors, or are edged with a lighter shade of the ground color. **Decorative** (D) are full to the center, large, and flat; petals irregular, long, broad, and almost straight. **Pompon** (P) identical with Show and Fancy classes, but much smaller blooms. **Single** (Sg) have only one row of petals, usually eight; very free blooming. **Collarette** (Co) single, with an extra row of petals around the base.

25 cts. each, $2.25 for 10

A. D. Livoni. (S.) Handsomely formed flowers of soft pink. A strong grower and free bloomer.

American Flag. (D.) Cherry-red, striped white.

Frank L. Bassett. (D.) Metallic blue, shaded with royal purple.

Jack Rose. (D.) Handsome crimson, resembling the well-known "Jack" rose. Ideal for cut-flowers.

Keystone. (S.) A pronounced purple color, with pink striping.

Little Bessie. (P.) Creamy white, quilled petals.

Little Herman. (P.) Soft, light red, tipped white.

Lucy Fawcett. (S.) Pale yellow, with carmine touches.

Lyndhurst. (D.) Glowing bright red; very early.

Maurice Rivoire. (Co.) Deep maroon-red, shading to deeper red at the center; collar pure white.

Oritor. (S.) Flowers large; color deep rich buff.

Progress. (D.) Soft lavender, with the petals striped and blotched with crimson.

Queen Victoria. (F.) Large, well-formed flowers, gorgeous golden yellow.

Red Hussar. (S.) Bright red. One of the best Dahlias for cutting.

Snow Clad. (P.) Pure snowy white.

Sylvia. (D.) Mauve-pink, the center of the flower becoming white.

Twentieth Century. (Sg.) Glowing rosy crimson, with white at the petal edges.

Show Dahlia

Gladioli for Glad Gardens

Of all summer-flowering bulbs the Gladiolus is undoubtedly one of the most desirable. Plant the bulbs in any well-drained soil, in early spring (do not pet them); cultivate occasionally, and along in late July or early August the delightful flowers will begin to unfold. The blooms, borne on long upright spikes, with several flowers on each, are excellent for cutting, remaining fresh for several days when kept in water. The ease with which these flowers can be grown in any garden makes them of great value where time and space are limited. They have been well named "the People's Flowers."

7 cts. each, 60 cts. for 10, $5 per 100

America. Delightful lavender-pink, with lighter touches. One of the most popular sorts on the market.

Augusta. Large flowers; pure white petals and metallic blue anthers.

Brenchleyensis. A striking sort, with large scarlet-vermilion flowers.

Independence. Bright, glowing scarlet. Makes an excellent effect when planted in solid masses.

Mrs. Francis King. Resembles Independence, but the color is a softer scarlet. For many years Gladiolus-lovers have thought Mrs. Francis King one of their most popular and beautiful sorts.

Princeps. Large flowers, with broad crimson petals touched and spotted with white.

Groff's Hybrids. Assorted colors, red, crimson, yellow, lilac, and heliotrope. Large flowers of great beauty. Only first-class blooming bulbs are offered.

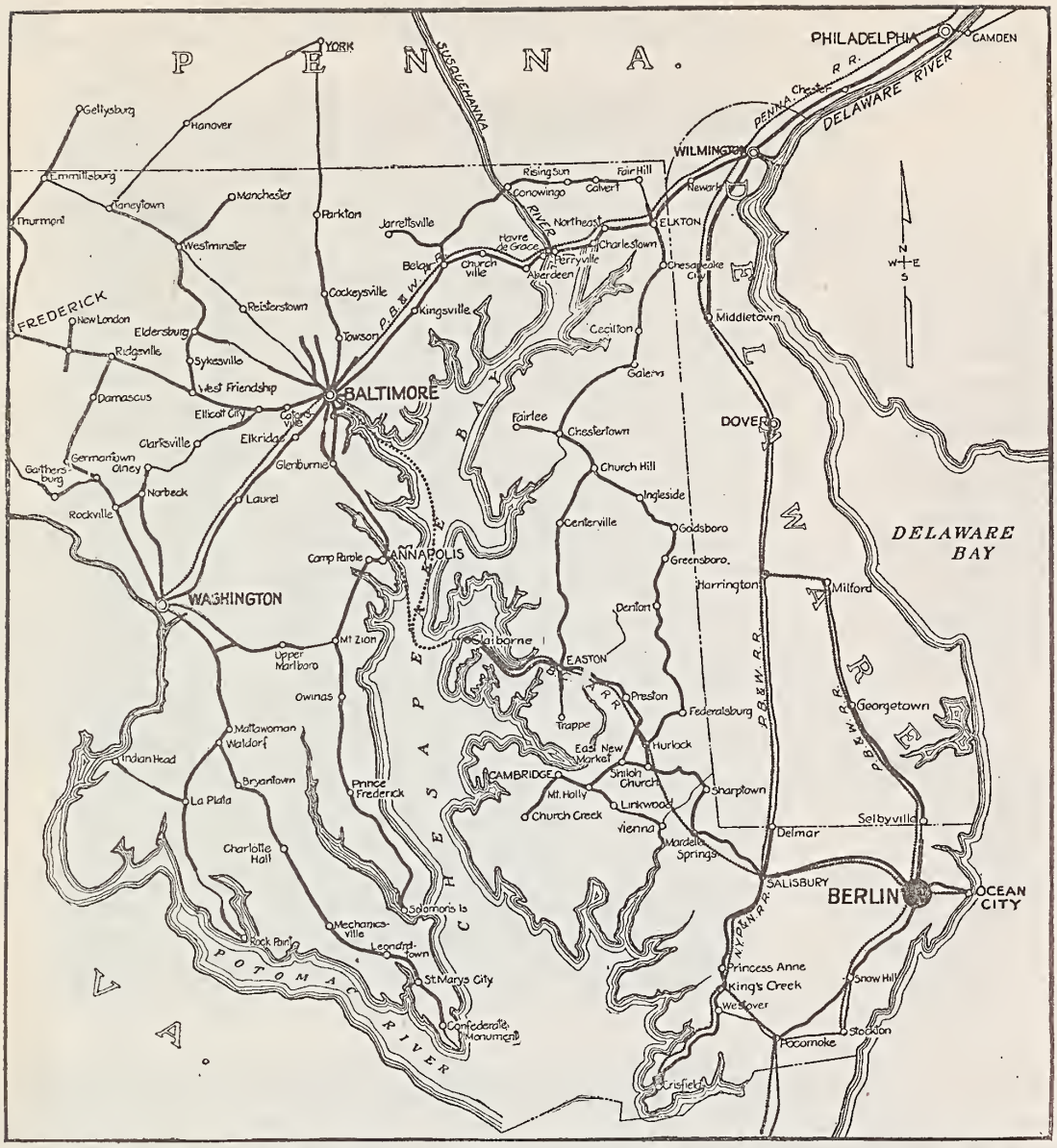
Special Parcel-Post Prices

Mailing-size Trees and Plants, postpaid

Mark the order sheet "Prepaid Parcel-Post Order." At the following prices we pay the postage:

	Each	10	25
Apple Trees	$0 25	$2 00	
Peach Trees	20	1 50	
Apricot Trees	30	2 50	
Quince Trees	50	4 50	
Cherry Trees	40	3 00	
Plum Trees	35	3 00	
Pear Trees	30	2 50	
Nut Trees	1 50	12 50	
Grape-Vines	15	1 20	
Currants	20	1 50	
Blackberries		1 00	$2 00
Dewberries		50	1 00
Gooseberries	25	1 75	
Raspberries		1 00	2 00
Asparagus	$1.25 for 100	35	60
Strawberry Plants. Progressive, Superb, and Lupton	$3 for 100	50	1 00
Other varieties	$1.50 per 100	35	50
Ornamental Trees	50	4 50	
California Privet and **Barberry, Thunberg's**	20	1 70	
Shrubs	75	6 00	
Roses	60	5 50	
Vines	1 00	9 00	
Iris	35	3 00	
Peonies. Class A	60	5 50	
Class B	85	8 00	
Class C	1 25	12 00	
Class D	1 75	17 00	
Class E	50	4 50	

An orchard of J. H. Hale Peaches, with California Privet and Cowpeas as intercrops. We make every foot of ground work



The DuPont Boulevard in Delaware (Georgetown to Selbyville) connects with the state roads of Maryland near Berlin

THE WAY AND THE ROADS

Great improvements have been made on the Eastern Shore roads during the past few years. You can come via automobile to Berlin from Philadelphia, Wilmington, Baltimore, or Washington, all the way on a concrete or macadam road—the finest roads to be found anywhere.

VIA AUTOMOBILE:

Berlin is 168 miles from Wilmington
195 miles from Philadelphia
202 miles from Baltimore
242 miles from Washington
9 miles from Ocean City, Md.

VIA RAILROAD:

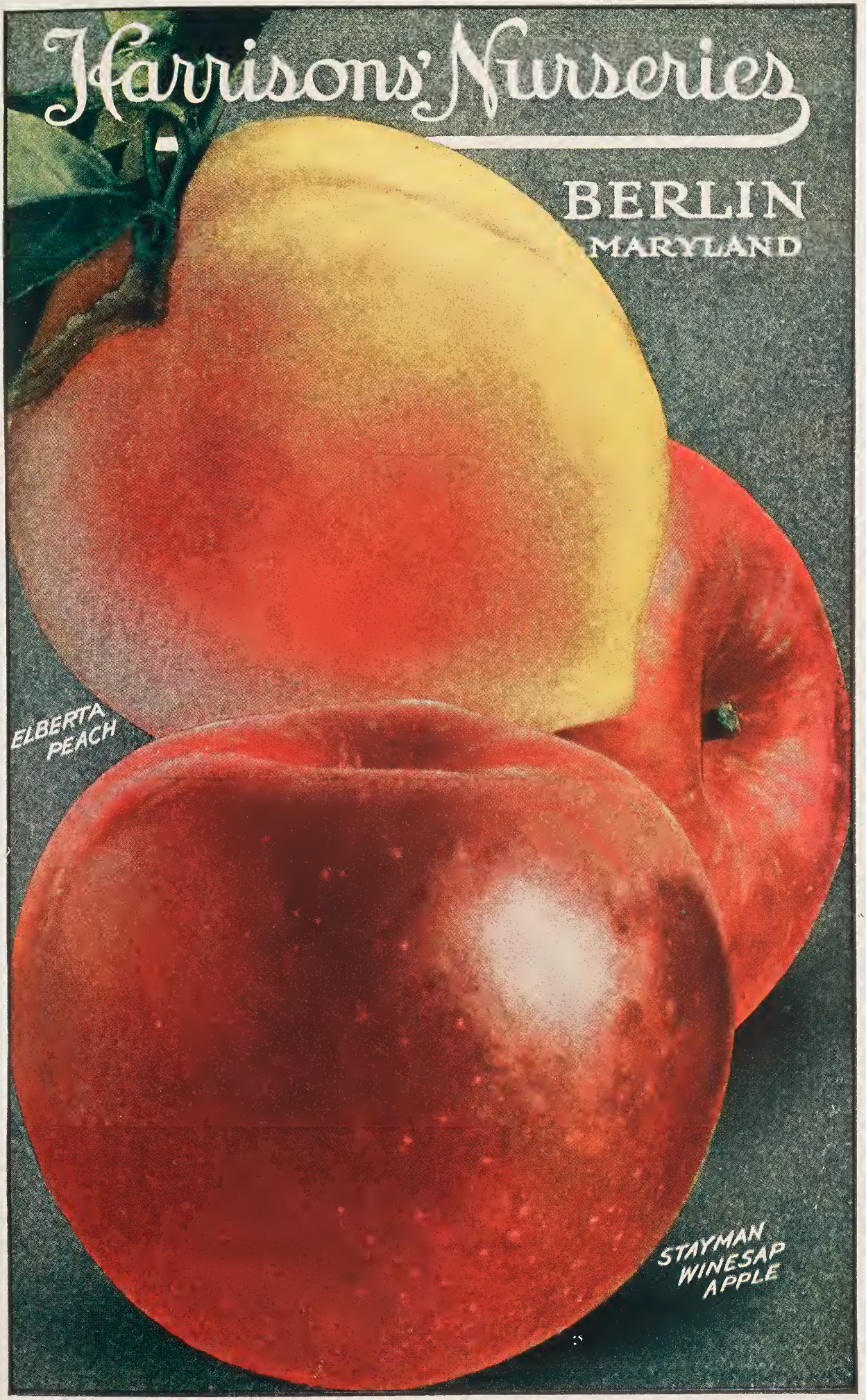
Berlin is 143 miles from Philadelphia, P. B. & W. R. R.; 124 miles from Baltimore, B. C. & A. Boat from Pier 8, Light Street Wharf, to Claiborne, B. C. & A. R. R. from Claiborne to Berlin; 7 miles from Ocean City, Md.

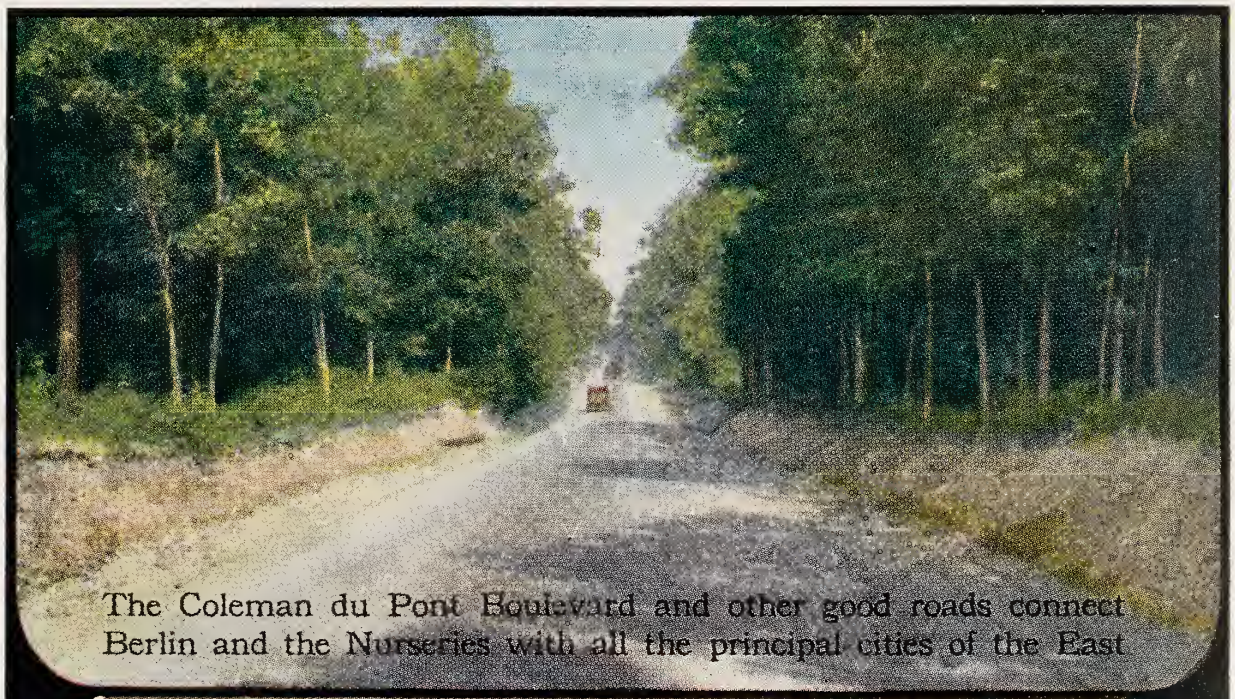
Come to Berlin this summer. Spend a day at Ocean City. Good roads, good hotels, and a Nursery worth seeing

The McFarland Publicity Service, Harrisburg, Pa.

Harrisons' Nurseries

BERLIN
MARYLAND





The Coleman du Pont Boulevard and other good roads connect Berlin and the Nurseries with all the principal cities of the East

Harrisons' Nurseries

J. G. HARRISON & SONS

BERLIN, MARYLAND

Harrisons'

J. G. HARRISON & SONS, PROPS.

NURSERIES

BERLIN, MD.

AMOUNT INCLOSED

Post-Office Order . . . $_____

Express Order . . . . $_____

Check . . . . . $_____

Cash . . . . . $_____

Postage Stamps . . . $_____

*Date*_____ *Send me by*_____ *On or about*_____

Write here "Freight," "Express" or "Use your discretion" (Date of Shipment)

This space for full shipping directions, without reference to post-office address of purchaser.

WRITE PLAINLY

*Name*_____

*Place*_____
(Express or Freight Station)

*County*_____ *State*_____

*What R. R. or Exp. Co.?*_____

This space for name and post-office address of purchaser without reference to destination of shipment. Ladies please give title, Miss or Mrs.

WRITE PLAINLY

*Name*_____

Street and No. / *P. O. Box or* / *Rural Route No.* _____

*Post Office*_____

*County*_____ *State*_____

All agreements and contracts are made subject to loss of crop by drought, floods, fire, insects, or other unavoidable causes. All quotations are made subject to stock being sold on receipt of order.

WE STRIVE TO AVOID MISTAKES, but in the event that any nursery stock sold by us should prove untrue to name under which it is sold, we hereby agree, on proper proof of such untrueness to name, to replace the original order or to refund the purchase price. Except for such liability, and in respect to all nursery stock sold by us, we give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter.—HARRISONS' NURSERIES.

IMPORTANT. Please write name and address plainly, and fill all blanks correctly. Always state how goods shall be sent, attach price to each article and add up accurately. Please be sure to use a separate sheet for letter and bring out your ideas briefly and clearly. More order sheets sent on request.

No difference how often you have written us, always give your full Address, and write your Name, Post Office, County and State very plainly. By so doing you will save us much trouble and avoid the possibility of delay and mistake.

QUANTITY	✓	KIND AND VARIETY WANTED	SIZE	PRICE	TOTAL

We ship all winter to Southern States from trees stored in our large cellars. Our regular Fall Shipping Season opens October 1. State positively how we are to ship, whether by Freight, Express or Mail. If by Freight or Express, give name of Railroad Station and your Post Office.

Please Give the Price and Size, to Avoid Errors and Lost Time.

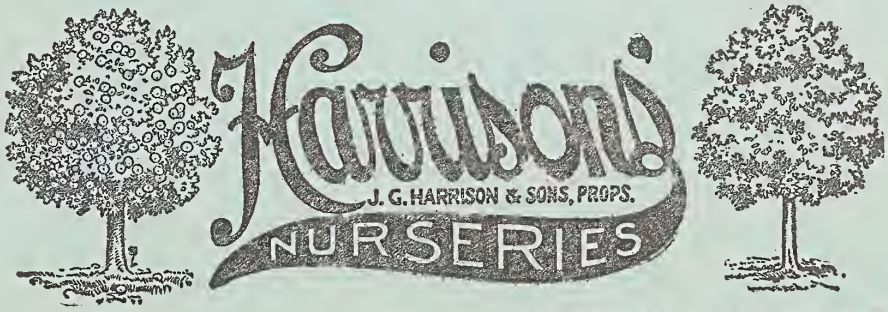
QUANTITY	✓	KIND AND VARIETY WANTED	SIZE	PRICE	TOTAL

PLEASE GIVE THE NAME AND ADDRESS OF THOSE WHO BUY FRUIT TREES OR PLANTS OR SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES OR SHRUBS ANYWHERE

✓	NAME	POST OFFICE	STATE

*From*_____

PLACE
POSTAGE
STAMP
HERE



BERLIN, MARYLAND